PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

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No. 53,502—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
10th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
17th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
15th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	......	......
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993	......	......
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
26th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th "	CALEDONIA	7553	......	......
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	9500
30th "	MALTA	6064	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M. on **SATURDAY.** The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits. China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
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PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
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COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,807	Schmitz	24th June 1905,
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	22nd July "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745. 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

S. S. "KNIGHT BACHELOR," SAILING to MARSEILLES direct about the 10th of June. Fare to Marseilles is Rs. 350, and Fare to Dunkirk Rs. 420. Good accommodation and food also, fitted up with Electric Light.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Bombay.

MAY 1st 1905.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

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From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	City of Agra	4808	*Brown	8th May	20th My	2nd Jun.	16th Jun
A	City of Vienna ...	467	Morrison	26th "	7th Jun.	20th "	25th "
B	Merton Hall ...	4331	Prowse	9th Jun.	22nd "	6th July.	11th Jul.
B	Aston Hall.	3627	*M'Fee	24th "	7th July	21st "	28th "

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.
All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.
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KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 2nd June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY 6th June, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at weather permitting, Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pasni Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 2,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about 13th June calling at Porebunder, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on 3rd June.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st June, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 1st June, 1905.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR...	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct, 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	1st July 1905
FRANZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th " "
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th " "
* CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th Aug. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 311

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,058	26th June.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* SULTAN	2881	Burmeister	5th June
* REICHSTAG	2086	Ibis	19th June

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will Carry also passengers for CAPE PORTS.
For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
, Medows Street, Bombay. 9th May, 1905.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L ALMEIDA, Girgaum Bombay."

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A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
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Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

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TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
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REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

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H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

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DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

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3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

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CALCUTTA.

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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

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(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,683	......	15th July 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 16[illegible]
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break the journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th June 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Balsito	17th July 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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VENNING AND RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
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OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
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COOL SUITS FOR HOT WEATHER.

Coat, Vest and Trousers.

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Canvas, Holland, or Cotton Matte	14	8
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PRIZES,
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Inspect the enormous Stock of unsurpassed artistic novelties in
SILVER WARE,
GOLD WARE,
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CLOCKS, &c., at

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR NOVELTIES
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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA
APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.,**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption. Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co, Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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INVALUABLE IN ALL FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS OF THE LIVER.

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Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TIME QUESTION.

WITH reference to the Circular to Members, dated 26th May, 1905. Notice is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to consider the above matter, will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber on WEDNESDAY, 14th June, 1905 at 3 P. M.

By Order of the Committee,

C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st June, 1905.

THE SORAB MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS against the above Company (now in liquidation) are hereby required to submit the same with their names and addresses and full particulars of the claims to the Undersigned Liquidator of the above Company at the Registered Offices of the Company, Hummum Street, Fort, within a Fortnight from this date after which no claims will be registered.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1905.

COTTON PRESSING MACHINERY.

NOTICE.

AS some MISUNDERSTANDING appears to have arisen with regard to our representation in India we hereby give Notice that Messrs. DUNCAN, STRATTON & Co., of Bombay, are our SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency, Punjab, Sindh and Rajputana, and such parts of the United Provinces and Central Provinces and Madras Presidency as lie East of Longitude 80°, and South of Latitude 14°, for the Sale of our Hydraulic Cotton Presses, Pumping Engines, Pumps &ca. Also Steam Hammers, Steam Presses, and Pile Drivers.

And we further notify that no other person or persons are officially authorised to offer our machinery for sale in the districts abovenamed.

For NASMYTH, WILSON & CO., LD,

EDWARD H. GREG, JUN.
Managing Director,
Bridgewater Foundry Patricroft,
Near Manchester.

27th April 1905.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

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WE can recommend to our Patrons our only choice and mild Gorey's Brand Sumatra Cigars, made by best Manufacturers at Trichinopoly and are above lowest prices.

	Rs.	As.
No. 1 Flor de Gorey in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Bouquet in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Torpedo in box of 50	1	8
No. 1 Gorey's Queen in box of 100	2	10

ALSO ALWAYS IN STOCK.
OAKES and Co's, SPENCER and Co's and MacDOWELL and Co's Mild Cigars.

Price list on application.
Up-country orders per V. P. P.

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
OUTFITTERS and CIGAR MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
NEXT TO STOVE DEPOT

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.'s CATECHU MIXTURE.

For the relief and cure of Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Spasms in the Stomach, Incipient Cholera, &c.

In bottles at Rs. 2.

From T. W. GEARY, JR. EXR, CALCUTTA.—"Just a line to inform you of the efficacy of your medicine. I had been a great sufferer from severe attack of Diarrhœa and Dysentery for the past three and a half years, and had tried all kinds of Medicine, but only to give me relief for the time being. Only about a fortnight ago, I heard of and tried your Catechu Mixture and I must say I found it at most wonderful medicine for two or three doses has completely cured me. Thanks be to God and to your invaluable remedy, I am now as well as possible. You can make what use you like of this."

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

THE WESTERN INDIA MOTOR COMPANY, LD.

RAMPART ROW,
(Next P. & O. OFFICE),
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GARAGE and REPAIR SHOP are now OPEN under the Management of Mr. W. C. ENGLAND, (who has had seven years' practical experience of this business).

PETROL and CAR Accessories on SALE.
INSPECTION INVITED.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

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CORRESPONDENTS:

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

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WANTED a good TAILOR, capable of cutting out and making young Ladies' School Dresses, &c. Preference given to young widow in need of a home. No objection to Ayah with above qualification. Apply to Box 3451 M., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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ON SUNDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, below the Byculla Bridge and next to Superintendent Nolan's bungalow and opposite the Gold Mohur Castle, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as sliding dining table and chairs, sideboard with mirror, dinner waggon, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined plush, marbletop tables and teapoys, drawing room side and corner cabinets revolving top office table and seats, iron safe, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, almyras, cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, Brussels and Cambay carpets, picture, glassware, crockery and platedware, ebonized sympathetic brass bound square piano in good order, lady's and Gent's benjo by Rose, Singer's hand sewing Machine, table ornaments, windproof lamps etc., the property of O. M. P. CLYNE, Esq.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 5th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

The property of a gentleman—consisting of almyra, writing table, iron and brass bedsteads, clothes presses, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, tables, teapoys, screens, glassware and crockery, spoons and forks, musical boxes, lamps, copper utensils, reclining chair, Singer sewing machine, telescopic dining table, dining chairs, cottage piano by Soundy & Co.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladys' and gents' bicycles by different makers,
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 double seat brougham.
1 light dog cart.
1 victoria with bay waler mare.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD.

Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Receiver appointed by the High Court, in Suit No. 163 of 1902 (Merwanji Edalji Bam-boat vs. Framji Edalji Bam-boat and others), and with the concurrence of the mortgagee Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of June, 1905, at 4 p. m. on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground situate, lying and being at Ripon Road (formerly known as Haines Road), without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 132 1-2 feet or thereabouts in length and 65 feet or thereabouts in breadth, together with all the houses, hereditaments, structures and buildings standing thereon, Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward E. Ward No. 4552, Street No. 41, which land and hereditaments are bounded on or towards the north by the Municipal water drain and beyond that partly by the property of Mubarak Pir Gubuns and partly by the property of Aga Mulla, on or towards the south by the vacant plot of Pirozbai, widow of Edulji Mehta, on or towards the east partly by the property of Abdulla Ahmed partly by the vacant plot of Khatri Noor Mahomed, partly by the property secondly described, and partly by the property fourthly described, and on or towards the west by the Municipal vacant plot.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground situate, lying and being at Ripon Road formerly known as Haines Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 40 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth, together with the dwelling-house, building and hereditaments standing thereon, Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward E, Ward No. 4554, and Street No. 43, and bounded on or towards the north by the vacant plot of Khatri Noor Mahomed, on or towards the south by the piece of land fourthly described, on or towards the east by a private passage and beyond that by the property hereinafter, thirdly described, and on or towards the west by the property firstly described.

Thirdly,—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground situate, lying and being at Ripon Road formerly known as Haines Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 70 feet or thereabouts in length, and 77 feet or thereabouts in breadth, together with the dwelling-house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward E. Ward Nos. 4560, 4561 Street Nos. 49-5) and bounded on or towards the north by the house of Allibhai Babaji Kasai, on or towards the south by the vacant plot of Pirozebai, widow of Edalji Metha, on or towards the East by the Municipal water drain, and on or toward the west by a private passage and beyond that partly by the vacant plot of Khatri Noor Mahomed partly by the property secondly described, and partly by the property fourthly described, and

Fourthly,—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land situate lying and being at Ripon Road formerly known as Haines Road in the Registration District and Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 40 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth, and bounded as follows;—That is to say on or towards the north by the property secondly described, on or toward the south by the vacant plot of Pirozebai, widow of Edalji Mehta, on or towards the east by a private passage and beyond that by the property thirdly described, and on or towards the west by the property firstly described, all which lands and hereditaments are in the occupation of the Receiver and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs Unwalla and Peerozshaw, Attorneys for the Receiver and the mortgagee at their Office No 57, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.

1 handsome strong second and victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong dark chestnut Arab horse, young and believed sound.
1 Bay Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Grey pony quiet in harness.
1 Bay Waler, 16 hands 9 years broken to harness and saddle quiet and fast animals, with a set of single harness to suit the above.
1 Very good arab horse, 14-2, quiet, goes well in harness.
1 Thorough bred brown Australian mare, about 15-2-9 years well known with Bombay and Poona Hounds a splendid ladies Hask and hunter. Winner of several point to point races and jumping competitions, believed sound.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred landau with a handsome strong bay waler and set of harness,

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1905.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES, BOOKS, SILVER BUTTONS, PIECE-GOODS, FURNITURE, &c.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th June, 1905, at 2-30 p. m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, the contents of Books, packets and parcels remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed times, consisting of books, patent medicine, defaced stamps, samples of sorts, etc.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting of metal watches, old clothes, utensils, silver buttons, etc.

Also by order of the concerned, one pair corner cabinets, 1 sofa, chairs, 2 broken big safes, hats, gloves, masonic aprons, etc.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay —

One four wheeled carriage (mail coach.)

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd June 1905.

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TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

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BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
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	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12	"
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or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£110.000

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40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

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17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.
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Kandy,
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Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Year	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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Sub-Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,00
Silver Reserve Fund	$	8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

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Rangoon
Colombo
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Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, FULLIGATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude, PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction of clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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COMBRIDGE'S BOOK LIST FOR GENTLEMEN.

TAYLOR ON GOLF

Impressions, Comments and Hints, with 48 Illustrations Rs. 5-4.

RIDING, By Capt. Robert Weir } In 1 vol.
POLO, By J. Moray Brown }
• Fully Illustrated, Rs. 5-4.

RIDING & HUNTING

By Capt. M. H. Hayes, with Illustrations, Rs. 14-0.

ATHLETICS

By W. Beach Thomas, Illustrated from Photos Rs. 3-12

THE COMPLETE MOTORIST

Being an account of the Evolution and Construction of the modern Motor Car; with notes on the selection, use, and maintenance and on the Pleasure of Travel upon the Public Roads, By A. B. Filson Young With 138 Illustrations, Rs. 6-8.

FIRMINGER'S MANUAL OF GARDENING

For India. By J. Cameron, Rs 10-8

VETERINARY NOTES.

A Manual of Horse Medicine and Surgery written in popular language. By Capt. M. H. Hayes. With 267 Illustrations, Rs. 13-2.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY DOG.

(Non-Sporting) Compiled from the Contributions of over 500 experts By Herbert Compton, Illustrated, Rs. 6-9.

TRAINING FOR ATHLETICS

And General Health. By Harry Andrews, As. 12.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THIRTY LESSONS IN HINDUSTANI
BY MR. T. A. NAJM

WITH important Rules on Grammar and idiom explained, and illustrated by sentences in daily use. Could be learnt WITHOUT ANY HELP. A companion for beginners and a help to advanced students.

PRICE Rs. 2.

In Bombay can be had of ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, THACKER and Co., A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., D. B. TARAPOREWALLA SONS and Co., WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co., Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM and Mr. T. A. NAJM, ANJUMANI ISLAM, Bombay, and in Calcutta of THACKER SPINK and Co.

The most reviving and strengthening Remedy of the present time is

TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC

Which contains in the most agreeable form all the elements Productive of Health and strength (Phosphorus, Iron, Lime, Potash, Soda, &c.) in a scientifically combined and concentrated form.

Specially Capable of Assimilation.

It gives Brain and Nerve Strength.

Per bottle Rs. 2.

Prepared from the original Recipe of
DR. TATE,

BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS
BEYNON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
AND
52, WALKESHWAR ROAD,
MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

PANDIT
D. GOPALACHARY'S
AYURVEDIC
PLAGUE
REMEDIES

A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says: "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield Esq., Ooty, says: "Out of 40 plague cases I treated, 37 got all right. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious."

Robert Bake, Esq, Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04: "...........The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable......"

Numerous other testimonials.

All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Catalogue of medicines post free on application.

Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, Ayurvedic Doctor and Senior Physician, S. K. P. D., Hospital; Professor, S. K. P. D., Ayurvedic College, Madras; and Examiner, Mysore Ayurveda Vidvat Examinations.

THE MADRAS.
AYURVEDIC LABORATORY,
158, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, 3435 tons, Captain G S Jones, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onda, 3409 tons, Captain F Alton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 15th May with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Trieste, 3203 tons, Captain D Mistrorigo, will sail to-day for Trieste, via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 722 tons, Captain R S Butler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 27th May, with a general cargo, and 48 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Scindia, 2050 tons, Captain T A B Hawkes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 24th April via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Ranee, 3634 tons, Captain W S Corran, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 21st May, via coast ports, with a general cargo and coal, and 24 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

H M S Sphinx	Comdr Bowman	Muscat 2-6	R Navy
R I M S Canning	Comdr A J Marshall		R I Marine
R I M S Elphinston	Lt Comdr A B Balfour		R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator	Comdr H M Heming	Surveyi Steamer
R I M S Comet	Lieut Comdr A Hamilton	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 1.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Alavia	2974	Pigot			E Tajbhoy
Surada	2400	Engind			M Mackenzie & Co
Hashemi	2179	Moloay			B & P S N Co
Shahncor	2198	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Idar	2616	Milne			K Nixon & Co
Nadir	2041	Collier	Calcutta		T Morrison & Co
Okhla	3536	Wilshar			M M & Co
Coromandel	2783	Moutford	China	13-6	P & O Co
Islami	1604	Hughes	Jeddah	1-6	B & P S N Co
Gymeric	2598	Thomson			K Nixon & Co
Landoura	2156	Moxon			M M & Co
Bundesrath	1316	Tepe			A Strandeo
Upada	3383	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Sealda	3428	Tyrrell	N		M M & Co
Africa	1693	Trouson	P Gulf		M M & Co
Hydra	881	Kondeen			F F C & Co
Warora	2565	Peck			M M & Co
Ranee	3634	Coiran			T M & Co
Onda	3409	Allton			M M & Co
Scindia	2050	Hawkes			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents
A	Kt Bachelor	4141	Finnis	M'seilles	10-6	T M & Co
B	Clan Chattan	2500	Weir	Amsterdam	10-6	F Muir & Co
C&R	Stanley Hall	2060	Nuttall	L'pool	15-6	K Nixon & Co
D&E	Diego Suarez	2477	LeMond	Dunkirk	3-6	K N & Co
G	Sultan	1781	Barinester	Zanziba	5-6	A Strandes
G	Ahmadi	1610	Crooks	R S ports	7-6	B & P S N Co
K	Baron Innerdale	2140	Crokul	H'burg	15-6	W & A G Co
L	Moshtari	1110	Coates	R S ports	10-6	B P S N Co
M	Union La Dique ship	222	Rault	Seichelles	12-6	G M Aboo
N	Kansvaal	1721	Smith	Dunkirk	10-6	K Nixon & Co
P	Secunder	1073	Brebner	Mauritius	6-6	H S Sidick
Q	Shahristan	1860	Sadler	Leith	10-6	E Latham & Co

P. D. H. W.

Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	Karachi	3-6	Shpd & Co
Kaveri	553	Fakeera	Bhavnagar	2-6	Shpd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	M Goa	3-6	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Urquhart	3757	McPherson	L'pool	31-5	F M & Co
2 Massilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	6-6	W & A G & Co
3 Springwell	1943	Woodruff	Antwerp	3-6	M M & Co
5 Trieste	3203	Mistrorigo	Trieste	2-6	A L S N Co
6 Tientsin	2555	Goldsmith	China	3-6	P & O Co
Schoenfels	3709	Decker	K chi	3-6	Glade & Co
10&11 Arcadia	3513	Cubitt	Aden	3-6	P & O Co
12 Persia	4198	Haughton	London	10-6	P & O Co
14 Lama	940	Neilson	K'chi	2-6	M M & Co
16 Satrewp	517	Ebrahim	M Goa	2-6	Shpd & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Ranee s	Corran	Calcutta, May 21
	Onda s	Alton	Rangoon, May 15
	Scindia s	Hawkes	Calcutta, April 24
	Kapurthala s	Butler	Karachi, May 27

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Dwarka s	Letirand	Persian Gulf
	Imperator s	Mosca	Trieste
	Morocco s	Rayball	Hull via Karachi
	R I M S Dalhousie	Rowan	Aden
	Okhla s	Jones	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Trieste, Captain Mistrorigo, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Trieste.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
steamer Alavia, for China &c,
" Hashemi, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels	Names.	From
28	Shahjehan	W C Bird	Rangoon
29	Jumna	H L Parsons	Bimlipatam
	Euryalus	M Robinson	Colombo
	City of York	J Black	Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

	Scharzfels	G Bathmann	Kurrachee
30	Bescombe	W Wisnom	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	From
26	Florida	Pondicherry
28	Clan Farquhar	Coast
29	Sirsa	Calcutta
29	Rewa	London
25	Waroonga	Rangoon

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The B S N Co's steamer Avoca, passed Lisbon, this evening.

ADEN, JUNE 1.

The P and O Company's steamer Arabia, with the homeward mails of the 27th ult. arrived here at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday 1st June.

SUEZ, JUNE 1.

The P and O Company's steamer Egypt, with the outward mails of the 26th ult. left here at 1 a.m. on Thursday 1st June.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Urquhart s—80 bales wool W and A Graham & Co; 49 bales wool N Goculdas; 17 bales G Gungadas; 2000 bags broken rice N Khairaz and Co; 5 bales wool Bombay Company.

Massilia s—23 bales wool and 27 bales goat hair David Sassoons and Co; 40 bales wool H K M Jaitha; 35 bags buffalo pickers and 185 bales cotton waste and fly Tyabjee and Co; 510 cwt myrabollams D Sanjana and Co; 2000 cwt oil cakes Glade and Co; 4 bales hide cuttings 10 bales wool and 33 bales goat hair H M Abba; 5 bales hide cuttings Alimahomed and Co; 2139 cwt oil cake New Mofussil Co; 123 bales cotton waste and fly 259 bales inferior cotton and 5 bales gunny cuttings H E Ecde and Sons; 30 bales wool D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—1 1-2 cwt ivory H Hawjee.

Persia s—33 bales hides and skins R M Kooka; 130 cwt horns J M Ruhimtoola; 104 cwt horns G Suchodina; 11 bales hides P E Boyce and Sons; 101 cwt gum V Madhowjee.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—4 bales wool Latham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—47 bales cotton fly W Walf and Sons; 7916 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 12 bales cotton waste Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Baron Inverdale s—2012 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros; 38231 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Springwell s—15 bales hemp ropes and 18 bales hemp K Visram and Co; 201 cwts gum F Jethabhoy 165 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 6026 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 630 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1009 cwts wheat and 4000 cwts linseed N Khairaz and Co; 12 bales cotton waste N Peerbhoy 3001 cwts gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co; 3877 cwts linseed Ralli Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Schonfels s—105 cwts Jethimudh roots and 126 cwts coir-yarn N Pasoo; 100 cwts gum D Vullibhoy and Co; 1 bale hide fleshing M J Joomabhoy and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—226 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsen s—65 cwts shark fins K N Miani 5 bags rice S Arjun 28 bundles coir door mattings and 112 cwts coplate M M Esabhoy; 461 bales twist and 36 bales piece goods David Sassoon and Co

Two despatches state that M. de Segonzac, the explorer, taken prisoner on the 2nd of March, by the Moors in Morocco has been set free for a ransom of 1,700 douros.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 31.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£91 5/16	= + 1/16
3 do. Rentes	£99 3/4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= + 1/4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 13/16	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 13/16	= + 1/16
2 months hence	26 1/2	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	58 1/4	= − 1/2
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·18 1/2	= + 1/2
Berlin "	20·49	= + 1/2
New York Demand	4·87	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 " "	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1/2 per cent	= + 3/8
7 day market loans	2 1/4 per cent	= + 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £300,000.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 13 10 1/2 sellers, tone steady

RAPESEED—
Tone of Rapeseed easier

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 42 5/8 done, tone easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 unchanged

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Barenfels and Dromonby

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 30,00,000

Rs. 8,80,000	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 8,20,000	do	Bombay
Rs. 2,90,000	do	Madras
19,60,000		

At 1s. 3 31/32d.

Minimum rate received 10 per cent.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs.	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 10,40,000	do	Bombay
Rs.	do	Madras
10,40,000		

At 1s. 4d.

Minimum rate received 10 per cent.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 31,10,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 30,00,000
Extra allotments nil.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed firmer. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·71 plus 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 1-8 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 600 bales. Imports 1,000 bales. Futures closed firm.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·62	4·63	4·61
+7	+7	+7
Sep.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
4·61	4·61	4·61
+7	+7	+7
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	
4·61	4·62	
+7	+7	

2 day's Receipts at U S Ports	51,000	bales
2 day's Do last year	10,200	do
Exports to Great Britain	27,000	do
Do do Continent	21,000	do
IN NEW YORK—		
Spot	8·85 + 15	
Futures, month of July	8·53 + 24 a	
Do do. December	8·75 + 27 b	

a Advanced owing to bullish weekly government weather reports.

b Advanced owing to smaller estimates for to-morrow's receipts.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	8 3/4 + 1/8
Futures, month of August	8·60 + 14
Do. do. November	8·60 + 16
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 31st May 1905:—

Cotton	8,814	bales.
Wheat	18,200	cwts.
Linseed	15,180	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,000	do
Gingellyseed	154	do
Poppyseed	2,172	do
Groundnuts	228	do
Castorseed	2,381	do
Rice	20,002	do
Myrabollams	288	do
Cottonseed	11,191	do
Mowraseed	nil	
Gram	2,163	do
Joowar	12,816	do
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, JUNE 1.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	...	...	...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	...	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.				1s. 4 1-8d.
Do. 6	do.	do.	...	1s. 4 7-32d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	do.	...	169 1-2
Marcks	3 do.	do.	...	138
Hongkong	30 Days Sight		...	137
Shanghai	30	do.	...	191 1-2
Japan	30	do.	...	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent

Settlement to-day was at	93·10 to 93 1-2
1st Settlement 30th June	93 9

Money Market.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	14th April	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	27th April	4	do.
Bank of Madras do.	11th May	5	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone quiet.

	Rs. a. p.	
Ready business done ...	7 8 0	
September ...	7 14 0	
RAPESEED—Tone easier.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 9 0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7 2 0	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready ...	7 3 0	
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.		
Ready Sellers ...	8 2 0	
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.		
Ready ...	23 0 0	
WHEAT.—Tone steady.		
White Delhi ready ...	4 12 0	per cwt.
Do. Do forward ...	4 11 0	do.
Jubbulpore Pessi ...	29 8	per candy.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—firm.

Estimated sales	8,000 bales
Imports	11,000 "

June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept
4·68	4·69	4·67
+6	+6	+6
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov**	**Nov-Dec.**
4·67	4·67	4·67
+6	+6	+6
Dec-Jan.	**Jan-Feb.**	**Feb March.**
4·67	4·68	4·69
+6	+6	+6

COTTON.—The rise in prices advised this morning from Liverpool and America have again caused a firmer feeling, and prices are Rs. 2 higher all round. There is a moderate demand from exporters and mills, but sellers are very firm.

The "Sutta" market is also firmer and closing prices are Rs. 242 for good Broach 15-25 March 1906 and Rs. 191 1/2 for fully good Bengals 15-25 January 1906.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	178	168	...	June.
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms)	189	179	...	
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	188	178	...	
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	194	187	...	
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	184	178	
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	186	180	
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.) Karanja do. (M.-G.) Akola do. (M.-G.)	193	189	...	
Comra, good staple (M.-G.)	...	198	...	
Dhamongaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	198	192	...	
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	202	196	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	214	210	205	
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	200	193	...	
Do (H.-G.)	197	190	182	
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	217	
Westerns	...	...	200	

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	firmer
Surats	...
Good Bhownugger	...
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1/2 per cent Consols	91 5/16
3 per cent Rentes	99 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	107
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 13/16
Bar Silver	...

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

HUNTLEY—May 25, at New Town, Vellore, suddenly, John Frederick Huntley, late clerk, Office of Examiner. Public Works Accounts, Madras, aged 62 years.

WRIGHT—May 22, at Madras, suddenly, Florence Camilla the dearly beloved wife of A J Wright, Planter, Wynaad aged 35 years and 3 months.

IN THE EVENT OF ASTHMA

that troublesome complaint which becomes so prevalent during the monsoon, you will derive great benefit from the use of

KEMP'S ASTHMATONES.

They are prepared in tablet form from the prescription of a very eminent physician. The results, in cases of Asthma and other bronchial affections, have been of such a satisfactory nature that we have the greatest confidence when we recommend you to try them.

Price per Bottle Re. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 11-16m., 10-51a. Low water, 4-24m. 5-11a.

P. and O. Company's s.s. Peninsular with the English mails of the 19th ultimo, due to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m.

Royal Artillery Aquatic Sports, Back Bay Swimming Bath.

University of Bombay: Nomination for a representative on the Legislative Council.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per extra s. s. Tientsin will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a m on Tuesday the 6th instant.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, a Lecture will be delivered in English by Mr. P. A. Wadia, M.A., at the Prarthana Mandir (Girgaon) on Sunday, at 8-15 a.m. Subject.—The Moral Factor in History. Mr. C. M. Cursetji, B.A., Barrister-at-law, will preside.

SOCIETY OF VINCENT DE PAUL.—A Charity Sermon will be preached at St. Andrew's Church Bandora, on Sunday, at the 8 o'clock Mass, by the Rev. Father A. Martin, S. J., Spiritual Director of the Society, in aid of the poor relieved by the newly established Conference of St. Joseph, which embarces within its limits the villages of Palli, Chuim, Khari and Santa Cruz.

AN OLD THIEF.—Yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted and sentenced Mahadoo Tatia alias Govind to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of house-breaking and theft of stamps and currency notes collectively valued at Rs. 2892, belonging to Ardeshir Pallonji Shroff a stamp vendor of Duncan Road, on the 20th ultimo. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused who bore two previous convictions pleaded guilty to the charge.

THE SHOOTING INCIDENT AT BYCULLA.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday morning, Inspector Jeffreys of the Railway Police formally placed V. O. Gomez a ticket-collector at the Byculla Station, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, charging him with attempting to murder G. E. C. Henderson, also a ticket collector employed at that station, by shooting at him with a revolver. Inspector Jeffreys asked for a week's remand of the accused into police custody on the ground that the police investigation was not yet complete. The Magistrate granted the application and remanded the accused to police custody until the 6th instant.

JUVENILE OFFENDER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Stenson charged Luximon Rama, a Hindu with stealing a waist-coat containing a gold watch and chain, a pair of gold links set with diamonds and cash, in all collectively valued at Rs. 414 belonging to Abdulali Essaji, a Borah dealer in hardware, having his place of business at Musjid Siding Road. The evidence showed that the complainant went to his shop on Wednesday morning and whilst there took off his waist-coat and hung it on a peg in the wall. Shortly afterwards he fell asleep. The accused in the meantime walked into the shop and having helped himself to the waist-coat was making off with it, when he was stopped by the Pardeshi watchman placed close by and handed over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and, being a juvenile offender, was sentenced to receive twenty-four stripes.

THEFT BY A LABOURER.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Paterson charged Ramrao Shunker a young Hindu, with theft of silver pots and pieces of wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 430 the property of one Hurri Bhow Bapooji, a clerk, employed in the Bombay Port Trust. The evidence showed that the complainant's house was being repaired and the accused worked there as a labourer. On the 3rd May the accused stole the property from the house and pledged the whole lot with a Mahomedan for Rs. 51. The theft was discovered two days after when a report was made to the police, but the accused was nowhere to be found. On Tuesday last, the complainant suddenly came upon the accused in the street and made him over to the police. The whole of the property was recovered. The accused admitted the offence and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Stanford charged Hassenmyan Jamaluin and Dawood Jamal, two young Mahomedans, the first accused with selling and with being in possession of cocaine, and the second accused with selling cocaine. Mr. Olliviera, pleader, appeared on the defence. It appeared that a man named Adam was deputed to buy cocaine from the accused by Mr. Stanford on his receiving certain information. On the night of Wednesday last Adam purchased four packets of cocaine from the second accused, who was a servant of the first one, when the accused were arrested red-handed in the crime by police. Close search of the accused's house disclosed other packets of about forty grains of cocaine. Evidence having been led in the case, the Magistrate in disposing of the case convicted the accused and sentenced the first to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of 15, or in default to undergo further fifteen days rigorous imprisonment. The second accused received a sentence of one months hard labour.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS

THE following season reports for the week ending 30th May are published in the "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 29th, 14 feet 8 2-5 inches against 10 feet 7 1-5 inches on same date last year. Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Kotri and Kohistan talukas. Agricultural stock generally healthy and sufficient. Water-supply adequate except in parts of Kotri and Kohistan talukas. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Sukkur.—Harvesting of rabi crops completed. Threshing in progress. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder-supply adequate except in parts of Ghotki, Mirpur and Ubauro talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply sufficient except in desert tracts of Mirpur taluka. Prices of food grains steady.

Larkana.—Threshing of rabi crops continues. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains steady.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of rabi crops completed. Threshing continues. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder-supply insufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Threshing of rabi crops in progress. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate. Water-supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady.

Thar and Parkar.—Threshing of rabi crops continues. Standing crops flourishing. Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Fodder-supply insufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Ahmedabad.—Standing crops in good condition in parts of Daskroi, Sanand and Parantij talukas and Gogha petha. Irrigated summer jowari being removed for want of water in wells. Irrigated fodder being raised in Dhandhuka taluka. Lands being prepared for next season. Planting of sugarcane continues in Sanand taluka. Fodder-supply adequate except in parts of Daskroi taluka. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water-supply adequate except in parts of Viramgam, Daskroi and Dholka talukas. Price of jowari 15, of bajri 14, of wheat 11 and of rice second sort 10 seers per rupee. Price of hay Rs. 8-12-0 per 1000 bundles and of karbi Rs. 7-8 0 per 100 bundles.

Panch Mahals.—Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Water-supply insufficient. Price of bajri 14, of rice 9, of wheat 10 and of maize 20 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—Jowari and minor crops being irrigated in parts of Matar, Mehmadabad, Thasra Nadiad and Anand talukas. Harvesting of jowari commenced in parts of Matar, Kapadvanj and Borsad talukas. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Matar taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply adequate except in parts of Kapadvanj taluka. Price of bajri 14 seers, of wheat 12 seers 8 chataks, and of rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder-supply insufficient. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Anklesvar, Amod, Vagra and Jambusar talukas. Price of jowari slightly risen in Jambusar. Prices of other food-grains stationary.

Surat.—Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of fodder fairly sufficient except in parts of Olpad and Chorasi talukas. Water-supply adequate. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° warm throughout the week. Vapour in air normal throughout the week. Wind normal throughout the week.

Thana.—Burning of rab materials in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle healthy. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Dahanu taluka and sea-coast villages of Umbargaon petha. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during the week 2 inches 6 cents at Rajapur, 9 cents at Vengurla and 50 cents at Devgad. Harvesting of summer crops almost completed. Burning of rab materials continues. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Khandesh.—Rain during week 1 inch 42 cents at Bhadgaon and 31 cents at Jalgaon. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Erandol and Jamner talukas and Bhadgaon petha. Cattle in good condition. Water supply sufficient except in parts of Taloda, Jamner, Chalisgaon and Raver talukas. Prices of food grains stationary.

Nasik.—Forty-seven cents of rain during week at Chandor. Threshing of rabi crops completed. Collection and burning of rab materials and preparation of lands for next season continue. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Malegaon, Nandgaon Baglan, Niphad, Chandor and Sinnar talukas. Water-supply insufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week maximum 83 cents at Shrigonda, minimum 1 cent at Nevasa. Preparation of lands for next season continues. Cattle in fair condition. Supply of fodder and water fairly sufficient. Price of bajri at Ahmednagar 14 seers 50 tolas, of jowari 17 seers 70 tolas and of karbi 137 lbs. per rupee.

Poona.—Rain during week 53 cents at Bhimthadi and 12 cents at Dhond. Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Sowing of early kharif crops in progress in parts of Haveli taluka. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply adequate. Prices of food-grains, grass and karbi at Poona stationary.

Sholapur.—Rain during week 13 cents at Sholapur, 9 cents at Madha, 1 cent at Pandharpur and 6 cents at Sangola. Lands being prepared for next season. Locusts appeared in parts of Sholapur and Sangola talukas and did slight damage to sugarcane and other crops in the latter taluka. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Water supply deficient except in parts of Sholapur, Madha and Barsi talukas. Prices of food-grains slightly risen in Karmala, Sangola and Pandharpur talukas, fallen in Malsiras taluka and stationary elsewhere.

Satara.—Rain during week 7 cents at Karad, 21 cents at Koregaon 19 cents at Man 4 cents at Patan 84 cents at Khatav and 3 cents Khandala. Rainfall beneficial to sugarcane crops and useful for agricultural operations. Sowing of hill-millets continues in parts of Patan taluka. Preparations of lands for next season continues. Locusts appeared in parts of Tasgaon taluka and did slight damage to sugarcane and maize crops. Supply of fodder adequate. Water-supply deficient in parts of Karad Wai, Koregaon, Man and Khatav talukas and Khandala petha. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 31 lbs. 10 tolas and of bajri 30 lbs. 12 tolas per rupee.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 7 cents at Bijapur in the district maximum 1 inch 41 cents at Bagalkot minimum 1 cent at Bagevadi. Sowing commenced in parts of Bagalkot taluka. Lands being prepared for next season. Locusts doing damage to green foliage and garden crops in parts of Bijapur, Bagevadi and Badami talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and generally in fair condition. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Indi, Bijapur, Bagalkot and Hungund talukas. Price of jowari at Bijapur 21 seers 9 chataks, of bajri 18 seers 15 chataks, of rice 10 seers 3 chataks, and of pulse 11 seers per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week maximum 82 cents at Sampgaon, minimum 3 cents at Gokak. Rainfall useful for agricultural operations. Harvesting of rice continues in Khanapur taluka and Chandgad petha. Sowing of rice continues in parts of Belgaum and Khanapur talukas and Chandgad petha. Sugarcane crop in good condition in Sampgaon taluka. Lands being prepared for next season. Locusts appeared in parts of the district except Belgaum and Khanapur talukas and Hukeri petha. Cattle in good condition. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts of Parasgad and Gokak talukas. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Belgaum, Parasgad and Chikodi talukas and Chandgad petha. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Dharwar.—Rain during week 13 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 1 inch 65 cents at Hubli minimum 3 cents at Ranebennur. Lands being prepared for next season. Sowing of rice commenced in parts of Dharwar, Hangal and Kod talukas. Swarms of locusts appeared in part of Navalgun taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Kod and Bankapur talukas and Mundargi and Nargund pethas. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Supply of water generally sufficient except in parts of Dharwar, Bankapur and Navalgund talukas Nargund petha and Dharwar, town. Price of jowari at Dharwar 23 seers 14 chataks. Prices of rice and fodder stationary.

Kanara.—Slight rain during week in parts of the district, maximum 45 cents at Kaliyal, minimum 1 cent at Siddapur. Sowing of kharif crops and preparation of lands continue in parts of below ghat talukas. Locusts doing damage to cocoanut and betelnut trees in parts of Yellapur taluka. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate. Price of rice at Karwar 10 1 2 and of hill-millets 17 seers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather extremely hot. Standing crops in fair condition. Sugarcane and other crops being irrigated. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Average price of wheat 12 seers 12 tolas, of bajri 12 seers 18 tolas, of jowari 14 seers 30 tolas and of gram 13 seers 9 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan—Weather fair and very hot. Lands being prepared for next season. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Water-supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady.

Baroda.—Harvesting of rabi crops completed. Sugarcane crop in fair condition in Navsari, Gandevi and Kodinar mahals. Fodder-supply insufficient in parts of Padra, Patan and Sidhpur mahals. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Sinor, Savli, Songad and Kheralu mahals. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Price of bajri 27, of jowari 30, of wheat 20, of rice superior 13 and of rice inferior 15 lbs. per rupee.

HEAVY SWINDLING IN JEWELLERY.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Chaganlal Somchand, a broker, with criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery belonging to several native jewellers of our city.

Suprintendent Stanford appeared for the prosecution while the accused stood undefended, and Mr. De Souza, pleader appeared for some of the complainants.

From different complainants it appeared that the accused had, on the 20th ultimo, taken on approval 100 diamonds aggregately valued at Rs. 2,100 from Messrs. Poonamchand Karamchand, Jewellers. The accused pledged those diamonds with one Pallonji Framji for Rs. 1,300. A report was made to the police and the diamonds were recovered, and the accused was arrested.

The accused played a similar game with Shamdas Gourdandas jeweller in respect of a diamond worth Rs 1,000 and pledging it with a "Marwari" for Rs 325. He had also obtained ten pearls of the value of Rs. 1 000 from one Hargovandas Nanchand and pledged them for Rs. 600 Motilal Gulabchand, a jeweller was also duped to the extent of Rs. 1,585 in respect of some jewellery. Further charges of the similar nature stood against the accused. He had, it was stated, played false with several jewellers and the jewellery taken possession of by the accused in this way aggregately was valued at Rs. 8,685 in all, of which the police have been able to recover jewellery of the value of Rs. 40,00

His lordship in recording evidence in the four cases convicted the accused, who pleaded guilty, but deferred passing sentence upon him to enable the Police to complete their enquiries with regard to the remaining cases.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

The abnormality of the present season appears to be increasing. Premature rain has set in along almost the entire Burmese and Indian coasts of the Bay of Bengal from Calcutta to Rangoon, also in South India and Kashmir. It is raining to-day in Simla, but throughout the greater part of the Punjab and Western India intense heat continues. The mean temperature yesterday throughout the West Himalayas North-West dry area, and Central India Plateau was three degrees above normal.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

The Upper India heat depression has nearly disappeared. General rain occurred on Burma Coast, the delta of Bengal and local rain in the interior of Burma, Assam, Kashmir, Himalayas, and South India. Akyab reports 6 inches of rain, Bhamo 3 inches, Tavoy, Silchar, Mymensingh and Cherrapoonjee 1 1/2 inches, Rangoon, Chittagong, Barrisal, Trichinopoly, and Madura 1 inch. Sibsagar, Gauhati and Sonemarg 1/2 an inch. Rain may be expected more or less generally in Burma, Assam, Bengal, and locally in Chota Nagpur, Kashmir Himalayas and South Peninsula.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date	Temperature		Rainfall	
May	Max.	Min.	Inches	Cents
30th	83°	79°	...	...

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, THE 1st OF JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.		Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Average hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·691	NW	22	90·6	88·9	98	......	8·95	— 3·08
Jask	29·607	ESE	11	89·3	75·2	91	......	3·83	— 0·36
Muscat	29·609	SE	2	102·8	86·0	73	......	6·0	+ 2·00
Aden (29th)	29·810	E	1	91·5	81·5	54	......	1·86	— 0·79
Lahore	29·486	Calm	2	111·4	82·3	34	......	3·55	— 1·05
Sirsa	29·519	W	7	111·5	89·1	38	......	2·96	+ 0·19
Delhi	29·523	NNE	4	105·2	87·2	49	......	4·09	+ 0·11
Agra	29·512	SW	4	103·0	87·4	28	......	4·15	+ 2·02
Cawnpore	29·552	ESE	[illegible]	101·9	83·8	6	......	4·31	+ 1·30
Allahabad	29·565	ENE	16	101·6	80·1	74	......	3·31	+ 0·94
Jhansi	29·555	WNW	6	113·9	93·7	41	......	2·12	+ 0·55
Jacobabad	29·59	S	6	117·1	92·1	15	......	1·58	+ 0·31
Karachi	29·677	W	21	92·9	80·7	79	......	3·31	+ 1·70
Jeypore	29·591	WSW	8	111·7	82·1	37	......	2·71	+ 0·66
Ajmere	29·63	NW	15	107·4	87·5	17	......	1·75	— 0·29
Deesa	29·718	WSW	18	109·6	79·5	22	......	0·09	— 0·67
Ahmedabad	29·743	Var	5	109·5	85·4	63	......	0·06	— 0·63
Bhuj	29·713	WNW	27	100·3	80·0	78	......	0·59	— 0·93
Jamnagar	29·741	WSW	7	95·1	80·2	62	......	0·05	— 1·12
Dwarka	29·751	WSW	21	89·4	81·3	81	......	0·57	......
Rajkot	29·750	W	19	105·5	[illegible]	9	......	0·0	— 0·69
Bhavnagar Para.	29·755	NW	11	108·7	79·0	65	......	0·32	— 0·1
Veraval	29·734	WSW	9	87·1	79·8	84	......	0·00	— 0·71
Neemuch	29·647	WSW	18	103·5	85·2	50	......	0·54	— 0·75
Indore	29·682	W	15	103·6	78·1	55	......	0·41	— 1·05
Saugor	29·56	WNW	10	110·0	85·1	19	......	1·20	— 1·74
Jubbulpore	29·530	WNW	6	111·0	87·1	25	......	1·51	— 1·05
Hoshangabad	29·618	WSW	6	111·5	85·2	5	......	0·78	— 1·56
Khandwa	29·635	NNW	4	1·7·2	82·1	47	......	0·02	— 1·48
Raipur	29·516	WNW	6	111·3	87·9	38	......	4·60	+ 1·28
Nagpur	29·558	NW	15	114·6	85·5	2	......	2·45	— 1·23
Amraoti	29·603	WNW	13	110·9	81·3	3	0·03	0·40	— 2·2
Akola	29·653	WNW	18	110·6	81·5	56	......	0·32	— 2·45
Surat	29·765	W	1	94·7	79·1	65	......	0·43	+ 0·02
Malegaon	29·587	W	2	105·3	75·0	4	......	0·01	— 1·89
Bombay	29·789	WNW	8	91·9	81·8	70	......	0·08	— 1·22
Poona	29·763	WNW	22	98·0	71·4	60	......	1·09	— 1·55
Ahmednagar	29·712	NW	13	103·9	71·6	76	......	0·01	— 2·7
Aurangabad	29·682	WNW	21	105·5	74·2	3	......	0·05	......
Sholapur	29·710	NW	19	106·7	77·0	43	......	0·63	— 2·80
Ratnagiri	29·793	NNW	12	91·5	79·4	67	......	0·01	— 1·31
Bijapur	29·721	WNW	14	101·4	72·7	43	......	0·32	— 3·83
Belgaum	29·759	WSW	22	90·3	67·3	7	......	3·85	— 2·76
Mormugoa	29·803	N	11	91·0	81·9	71	......	1·16	— 3·31
Karwar	29·805	N	6	89·3	81·4	7	......	2·39	— 3·22
Mangalore	29·817	Calm	8	89·9	79·4	78	0·04	7·79	— 3·17
Calicut	29·809	NW	10	89·2	78·2	82	0·31	9·06	— 9·25
Cochin	29·812	Calm	4	89·5	76·6	81	6·48	11·1	—14·2
Bangalore	29·795	WSW	12	90·8	69·8	72	......	6·48	— 3·32
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·673	WNW	5	105·4	81·1	34	......	5·12	+ 1·03
Masulipatam.	29·658	SSE	11	96·6	79·6	98	0·04	8·95	— 0·23
Bellary	29·716	WNW	13	100·5	80·3	46	......	4·22	— 0·77
Cuddapa	29·686	SW	9	103·3	85·5	50	......	1·22	— 6·45
Madras	29·687	WSW	10	105·0	85·5	60	......	7·21	—15·07
Coimbatore	29·771	W	10	93·4	73·6	8	......	4·58	— 4·97
Trichinopoly.	29·735	SSW	8	105·6	72·9	7	0·06	6·35	— 7·90
Nagapatam	29·727	SW	10	102·8	71·0	75	0·58	21·34	—12·05
Colombo	29·834	SW	1	85·5	79·5	85	0·01	31·88	—19·31

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small but show a rise over a large area. The barometer is in considerable to large excess of normal in Lower Sind Gujarat, Central India Rajputana, the Bombay Presidency, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at several of the reporting stations and the force has been strong over the Deccan, in Gujarat and at Akola, Neemuch and Karachi.

Temperature.—The day temperature has been 7° in defect of normal at Masulipatam and 7° in excess at Bijapur, Nagpur and Lahore, and the night temperature 6° in defect at Negapatam and Trinchinopoly and 5° to 11° in excess at Hyderabad (Deccan) Nagpur, Raipur, Saugor, Jaipur, Jhansi Agra, Delhi, Sirsa and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Lahore and the lowest 67° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy over the greater part of the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast and at Poona, Nagpur and Saugor.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Lahore, Madras Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

Weather continues fine and settled over the whole country except in the extreme south where local rain is likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Much watchfulness must be exercised at all times and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat diphtheria, quinsy, coughs, chronic cough bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of the diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies which have brought round many such sufferers and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

NEWS OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET

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(Amateur Jockey, Owner, and Trainer.)
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(Author of "Thoughts upon Sport," "Sport, a National Benefactor," &c.)

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1905.

MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

IF Sir Frederick Treves had heard Mr. H. J. Tozer's paper prepared for the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, before writing his book, he would have been saved from many errors. He would have learnt that far from being oppressed and down-trodden the native has only himself to blame, or to thank, that he has not the life of fuss and bustle which Sir Frederick would apparently prefer to see. Mr. Tozer very aptly describes the temperament of the people of this country when he says they remain Oriental in spite of long permeation with European ideas. Some of the innovations due to British rule—such as railways and cotton mills—have to a certain extent affected the population throughout India, but British influence has not penetrated very deeply. To the British, and still more to the Colonial mind, the most unintelligible fact is the Indian's lack of any desire to "get on." He has no ambition to raise his standard of living, and his wants now, as in the past, are few and simple. This is the key to the whole economic position in India. External pressure may be breaking down caste in certain directions, but caste and family traditions and love of ease still preclude any eager pursuit of gain. Even wealthy merchants often confine themselves to strict necessaries, caring nothing for the comforts and conveniences that even a poor European would require. There is the whole secret. The broad rule in India is that the Indian has few wants and a low standard of comfort. This being so, the range of imported goods is small, manufactures are in a rudimentary stage of development and play a very minor part in comparision with agriculture. If the Indian had more energy and the least desire to outstrip his neighbours manufactures would go ahead and the observant globe-trotter would land on safer ground when jumping at conclusions. Mr. Tozer's study of the native and of the manufactures of this country is to be commended to those who would know us, as well as to those who contemplate putting capital in Indian investments. Mr. Tozer is correct in saying that the existing Indian manufactures are, roughly speaking, either the products of the ancient village handicrafts, or the machine-made products of mills that have grown up in the cities under European influence. That only ten per cent. of the people of India live in towns is in itself a clue to the industrial condition of the country. Owing to their corporate connection with the village community and to the great numerical superiority over factory workers, the rural artisans still play a predominant part in manufactures. But though they know and can cater for the precise wants and tastes of their customers, their position is being undermined by the influx of finer and cheaper goods from British or Indian mills. With the growth of capital, the diffusion of education and technical skill and the extension of railways, it is probable that modern method of manufacture will more and more supplant the ancient rural industries. But at present comparatively little progress has been made.

Indigenous industries are being forced out of existence by modern manufactures, and it is shown how industries supplying the simple needs of primitive communities have gradually dwindled. The village weaver has been forced out of the way by the Bombay mills; the oil presser's occupation has gone since cheap kerosine came into the market, and the tin in which that oil was brought has taken the place of the leather bottle and the copper dekchi. Native tanning has given way before imported leather. The shoemaker's trade has been affected by the importation of the ready-made Europe boot and shoe. Aniline dyes have driven out country dyes. Native pottery, glass, hardware have gone down or are going before imported goods—cheaper and better finished than anything that can be turned out by the native. Indian iron-smelting is too expensive to be continued and, in short, in every branch of industry, village handicrafts are succumbing before the inroads of foreign machine-made goods. But this need not continue if the native will but mend his ways to some tangible extent. Mr Tozer is persuaded that India must move slowly. European capital and enterprise available are limited, and those who are unfamiliar with the conditions of Indian life and the customs and methods of the people must tread warily. The wealthier natives often lack the enterprise education, scientific and technical knowledge, taste and aptitude indispensable for industrial pursuits. Not until the population is much better educated will their wants be greatly multiplied, and not until agriculture is far more developed can this enlarged range of wants lead to an effective demand for a variety of manufactured articles. The circumstances, then, of production and consumption alike preclude any rapid industrial development. Meanwhile the possibilities of progress seem to lie in those simpler manufacturing industries that can give employment to large numbers of the population, and require only a minimum of skilled labour.

Discussing the questions of capital and enterprise, the members of the Society of Arts were reminded that it is well to consider the general conditions that govern the more advanced manufactures. It has been said over and over again that India lacks industrial capital because the natives hoard their money instead of investing it in banks and joint stock companies, and because British capital is little attracted by Indian investments. It is unfortunately true that the traditional mistrust of exhibiting material wealth, a feeling inherited from the days of extortionate rulers, still prevents the natives from adopting means of investment that would enormously enlarge their own wealth and that of the country. Still they are growing wise and there is little doubt that capital is flowing into the country more freely since the introduction of a fixed rate of exchange. In the opinion of Mr. Tozer, however, India now needs enterprise more than capital. "Ages of repressive conservatism" he observes, "left their mark on the Indians, who generally lack the self-confidence, individuality and force of character essential to enterprise, and are easily discouraged by failures. They are timid and they do not sufficiently advertise and push their wares. In mills owned by natives, European managers are generally employed, as native managers lack enterprise and initiative, fear responsibility, and cannot cope with unforeseen difficulties. Indians, therefore, usually follow in the lines traced out by Europeans as regards the advanced industries, and European supervision and control are generally requisite." As to whether Government should do more to encourage native industries by purchasing more of its stores in India, it is generally known that by a Standing Order, stores, if suitable in quality and price, are by preference purchased in India. However, there are not many things which can be bought so economically in this country as they can from home. Government does not put itself to very great trouble in the encouragement of Indian manufactures; but in the production of warlike stores it is now beginning to make up for lost time, and in the creation of a special Department of Commerce and Industry it shows a desire for permanent and systematic development of the resources of the country. But the fact remains that the essential preliminary work of primary technical and industrial education has much leeway to make up.

THE FIRST TEST MATCH.

THE result of the first test match between England and the Australians which has ended in an easy victory for England by 213 runs, after the latter had declared their second innings closed with the total 420 for five wickets, will be received with a glow of pride by English cricket lovers throughout the world. The low scores in the first innings are not explained in any of the telegrams received, and either the bowling must have been very much on the spot or the wicket affected by rain, for two such powerful batting sides to get out for totals of 196 and 221 on the Trent Bridge run-getting ground. Three English batsmen greatly distinguished themselves, MacLaren, Jackson, and Tyldesly, while Noble, Hill, Gregory and Cotter, the bowler, all played good innings for the Australians. All efforts in the match, however, sink into insignificance when compared with MacLaren's score of 140 in the second innings of England, which is the second individual score of three figures made against the Australians in the present tour up to date, A. O. Jones having the distinction of making the first century a fortnight ago when the visiting team played Notts. Next in point of merit to MacLaren's share in the success of his side was the double effort of the little Lancashire professional Tyldesly who played two extremely useful innings of 56 and 61. The success of the Hon. F. S. Jackson who played an unfinished innings of 82 in England's second venture was no doubt very popular. None of the Australian batsmen seem to have given the English bowlers much trouble. Hill (54), Noble (50), and Cotter, (45) were responsible between them for 149 of the first total of 221, while Gregory (51) was apparently the only batsman who offered much resistance in the second innings. The great batsman of the side Trumper is not mentioned at all, and neither are the names of Duff, Darling and Gehrs, all of whom might have been expected to come off in one innings or the other of a test match. No mention is made of the names of the bowlers who dismissed the Australians twice so cheaply nor is the composition of the English team given. But besides MacLaren, Jackson and Tyldesly, Spooner, Jessop, Bosanquet, Hayward, J. Gunn, Lilley, Arnold and Rhodes were all probably playing. Fry had unfortunately to stand down in favour of Arnold owing to an injured thumb, so we shall have to wait until the second test match on the 15th of this month and two following days to see whether the ill luck which has always dogged this great batsman in test matches is again in evidence this year. Judging from the result of the first test match, the "ashes" do not seem likely to be disturbed from their present resting place.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

THE report issued by the Department of Revenue and Agriculture on the season and crop prospects for the week ending 20th May shows on the whole a normal state of things for this time of the year. In Madras there has been light to fair rain throughout the presidency. The standing crops are generally fair and those in North Arcot and Coimbatore have been benefited by the recent rains, but more rain is required in two districts. Pasture is generally insufficient while fodder is sufficient except in parts of Godavari, the Deccan, the Carnatic, and the Central and Southern districts. Turning to the Bombay Presidency, there was moderate rain during the week in parts of Satara, the Karnatak and Kanara; slight rain in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona; and very slight in parts of Ratnagiri Khandesh and Sholapur. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Sind, Gujarat, and the Southern Maharatta Country; agricultural stock is also sufficient and generally in good condition. Bengal reports generally light and scattered rain. Agricultural operations are proceeding and prospects are favourable. There has been slight rain in nineteen districts of the United Provinces and falls of hail in Garhwal and Shahjahanpur. Damage to standing crops by hail is reported in parts of Garhwal. Rain fell in parts of five districts in the Punjab during the week. The standing crops are generally in good condition and in places are flourishing. There has been no rain during the week in the North-West Frontier Province except a slight fall at Abbottabad. The condition of the crops is fair, but unirrigated crops are poor in the Daman tract of Dera Ismail Khan. In Burma the rainfall of the week was general and good, and the agricultural outlook is most promising. Slight rain fell during the week in parts of the Central Provinces and Central India, where things are in a normal condition.

THE DERBY STAKES.

THE result of the race for the Derby Stakes this year is invested with more than usual interest by reason of its being the third occasion on which Cicero's popular owner Lord Rosebery has annexed the blue riband of the English turf. Lord Rosebery's success, however, is by no means a record so far as the Derby is concerned, for Sir J. Hawley and the Duke of Westminster are each credited with four victories, the former in 1851, 1858, 1859 and 1868, and the latter in 1880, 1882, 1886 and 1899. Among other owners who have won the Derby more than once are the King when Prince of Wales in 1896 and 1900, the Duke of Portland in 1888 and 1889, Sir J. Miller in 1890 and 1903, Lord Falmouth in 1870 and 1877, Mr. W. J'Anson in 1857 and 1864, and Mr. Bows 1852 and 1853. Lord Rosebery's previous successes were in 1894 and 1895. The ex-Prime Minister, although he cannot claim a record in the matter of wins, can, however, do so in regard to the time, the 2 minutes 39 2/5 seconds in which Cicero negotiated the course, being the fastest on record. The race, in addition to being a very fast one, furnished a close and exciting finish, the favourite winning by three-quarters of a length and only a head separating Jardy, the second favourite, from Signorino, the third horse The owners of the two last named horses, Mons. E. Blanc and Chevalier Ginistrelli, are both foreigners.

MR. J. SANDERS SLATER, who has been Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge for a little over ten years, has been appointed Administrator-General of Bombay. Mr. Slater, prior to taking over his new short duties will go home on a holiday. No successor to Mr. Slater has yet been appointed, but rumour has it that a junior barrister of the Bombay High Court is likely to be appointed after the opening of the High Court. Mr. Weldon is said to be first favorite.

REPORTS from Spiti show that though some buildings were damaged and cattle killed no loss of human life was caused by the earth-quake there.

THE differences between Great Britain and France in regard to Muscat have, as we have already heard, been referred to arbitration. The matter will come before the Hague Tribunal this month

DURING the argument of a case at Colombo last Friday, before the Chief Justice. Mr. Bawa strongly criticised the action of Headmen and Police. The Chief Justice remarked that the present system of the Police was such, that none of them acted until they were given a fee.

The date upon which the Lieutenants-General Commanding will assemble at Simla has now been fixed for the 25th June. It is intended to hold an Annual Indian Cavalry Dinner at Simla during the last week in June. The date will be shortly announced.

THE admirable work done by Lieutenant-Colonel Semple at the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, is too well known to need reference, and we are glad to say that his retirement from the Royal Army Medical Corps does not mean that his services will be lost to India. He will, it is understood, be employed in bacteriological research directly under the Government of India.

As regards British and Indian trade with Khorasan, Colonel Minchin admits that comparison between it and Russian commerce is out of the question owing to the difficulty of getting trustworthy statistics from the Russian authorities. He puts the whole value at £181,322, of which over £118,000 is credited to the old Bandar Abbas route; but adds that the figures by the Quetta-Seistan route should probably be doubled.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 30th was 1,040, giving a death-rate of 69·60 per annum per thousand as against 38·73 the corresponding period of last year, and 55·69 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 45 died from fevers; 416, plague; 25, small-pox; 23, measles; 1, cholera; 2, leprosy; 50, phthisis; 41, diseases of the nervous system; 208 affections of the respiratory organs; 72, diarrhœa; 4, dysentery; 41, still-born; 89, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 35; Brahmin, 32; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 512; Hindu low caste, 134; Musalman, 206; Parsee, 34; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 32; Eurasian, 3; European, 6; and Negro-African, 0. The total number of births was 354 as against 327 the corresponding period of last year, and 264 the average over the past five years.

THE Trade Report on Khorasan for the year 1903-4 by Colonel C. F. Minchin, British Consul-General in the Province, contains some statements which are of particular interest at the present moment when Russian influence in Persia is steadily declining. It appears that during the year imports from Russia continued to gain ground—piece-goods, sugar petroleum and tea carried by the Transcaspian Railway having all increased in quantity. The merchants have cultivated not only the Persian, but also the local Afghan markets, with considerable success. It is remarked that the opening of the Tashkent-Orenburg Railway which puts European Russia in direct communication with Central Asia, will give a great impetus to Russian trade with Khorasan and Afghanistan. This is absolutely certain, and the increase will probably be most observable as regards the Amir's territory, for the routes leading into the middle Oxus Valley will be more extensively used. The feeling at present being shown throughout Persia against Russian merchants and agents, owing to the Czar's Government being discredited by the unsuccessful war with Japan may check the expansion of trade in Khorasan, but the new railway must inevitably have a marked effect on the Afghan market.

MR. D. C. LATHBURY gave a rude jar to the feelings of the Congregational Union. He was invited to dilate on the ethics of journalism, and he did so most entertainingly. But he fell out with the "Daily News" entirely for excluding turf news. He denounced its policy herein as an error of judgment, a declaration that was received by the Union in pained silence. The function of a great newspaper—this was Mr. Lathbury's commonsensible dictum—it to give a picture of the world as it is, and to make its comments separately from its own point of view. No newspaper, in Mr. Lathbury's opinion, is justified in withholding facts from the record because it doesn't like them. Which is a very proper pronouncement. We no longer put men in the pillory for the purpose of advertising their delinquencies; we have newspapers now for a pillory. Each provided a publicity that acted as a deterrent; but there would be no terrors for the immoral if reports of divorce cases and other unpleasant things were hushed up by a conspiracy of silence on the part of a Press consisting of "Daily News's".

PLAYING AND READING.

THE COMPLETE BRIDGE PLAYER by "Cut Cavendish" (T. Werner Laurie, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street) Every year that Bridge holds its own among the card-games that man loves, it becomes increasingly necessary to define the rules which govern it, and to give clues to the intricacies of its general conduct. There is no doubt in the mind of the average man that it is still the most popular card-game of the day with Britons at home, on and beyond the seas. It is as fascinating as "Cut Cavendish" asserts it to be and it has unfortunately attacked many of its players in the form of an almost mortal disease. It can hardly be, however, as the writer of this treatise almost believes, that "if some people had their way it would doubtless be taught in all our schools and for an adult not to know Bridge would be recognised as a punishable offence." Not that he approves of this spirit, although so finished a theorist must deplore the daring ignorance of many who daily cut in and undertake to play the game. The author of this very admirable book aims at making the correct conception of Bridge as easy of attainment as possible. And he does it not hesitating to go back to the very first principles of Bridge. Reading and understanding his advice, makes the student long to play, certain of having gained such a practical knowledge of the game as will render him incapable of error and consequently invulnerable to the mistaken reproaches of his partner. It must not be forgotten that a Bridge memory for the rules is as necessary as a comprehension of them and a skilful application of the clauses of each rule and the conventions of the game "Cut Cavendish" begins with a Bridge Vocabulary with which players are often not as conversant as they ought to be. The reader learns, if he did not know before, that the game, was well-known for years in Eastern Europe before Lord Brougham introduced it to England. Besides general directions how to play and an excellent first lesson in Bridge, detailed advice on the most important, the "No Trump," declaration, is given and on the play that should follow this declaration. Then is indicated the wisdom needed in regard to red and black suit declarations and the play subsequently entailed. The sense of the double and redouble practice is made clear, and for a theory on the original lead the Blenheim Club is quoted as an authority that has not yet been improved upon. The best time for finessing is laid down, and the reasons given for resisting the fascination of this practice, so often fatal to the elaborate Bridge-player. The Maxims that should be inscribed in letters of gold are not too many, but they are to point. "Avoid talking as the devil hates holy water". "It never pays to be slovenly, least of all at a game of Bridge." "Avoid continually asking your partner to draw his card. Even if you are an inattentive player, there is no need for you to proclaim it from the house-tops." "Memory and observation are given you at Bridge that you may place the cards towards the end of a hand." A chapter on the "Etiquette of Bridge" tersely and vigorously inculcates counsels of perfection which, though not exactly rules, should nevertheless be strenuously observed. The Revised Laws of Bridge are reprinted verbatim, with permission. Dummy and Cut Throat Bridge have chapters to themselves as has "Auction Bridge" a form that threatens to become very popular. It has one higher declaration than the ordinary game, called Misery no trumps, to win few tricks being the object of the game. Duplicate Bridge is an American variety not unlike in process to progressive whist or bridge, the chief difference being that the question of luck is eliminated by all the competitors having to play the same hands. Rather elaborate preparation is required for this game but when it is better known it is certain to be a favourite form of Bridge for non-serious players. We recommend the "Complete Bridge Player" to every one who has the least ambition to become an adept. On the inside of the cover is a table of the points to be scored. The type and paper are perfect. The price of the book bound in cloth with gilt lettering is half a crown net, and it is well worth the money.

THE BUDDHIST CATECHISM by Henry S. Olcott (Theosophical Publishing Society, 161 New Bond Street). This is the fortieth edition of this work and it is approved and recommended for use in Buddhist schools by the High Priest of the Sripada and Western Province. It gives a digest of Buddhistic history, ethics and philosophy, and groups into five categories the matter dear to followers of Buddha. There is first his Life, then his doctrine, an account of the Buddhist monastic order, a history of the sect, of its councils and propaganda, with finally an effort to reconcile Buddhism with science. The Catechism claims to be a fair presentation of the Buddhism of the "Southern Church" and no doubt the definition was called for in the revival that is taking place in Ceylon, where now more than one hundred schools have been opened by the Sinhalese people under the general supervision of the Theosophical Society. It has been published in twenty languages, and Colonel Olcott has condensed into it the essence of 15,000 pages of Buddhist teaching read by him in preparation for his work. The German version is by Dr. Erich Bischoff, and the French by Commandant D. A. Courmes and a Spanish edition by Senor Xifre. The fervour of its propagandists is attested by this widespread publication of the moral philosophy of the Buddha Dharma. The chief aim of all Buddhist teaching is to induce men to strive after Nirvana, that state in which all human desires and emotions cease to exist, when man has supreme control over himself and is in tune with the Infinite. This is an oriental rendering of Christian teaching. It appeals strongly to those who aspire after a perfect life, but, who object to Biblical and sacerdotal tradition. Colonel Olcott's Catechism will hardly bear being read side by side with "The Imitation." The "eternal truths" which it embodies, and the advice it gives to the followers of Buddha are better and more simply conveyed by Thomas a Kempis. That they are calculated to correct the gross materialism that is rampant in the oriental conception of life, and happiness there can be little doubt, and as such this Catechism is a step in a better direction.

THE HOUSE BY THE RIVER by Florence Warden (T. Fisher Unwin,) is the well-sustained story of a plot that entailed much deliberate and also incidental crime. Riverscourt was the luxurious home of a very rich man, Mr. Darke, who was an ardent collector of pictures and curios, which were treated with the greatest care and kept in the gallery of the mansion. The owner, who was invalided to the extent of being obliged to wheel himself about in a bath-chair whenever he moved even from one room to another, required the services of a typewriter, and asked his son, who was a stock-broker in the city to find him one. The son had met frequently a young and very pretty girl in the train every morning on his way citywards, had fallen in love with her, and she with him, though they had never even spoken to one another. Noel Darke, having discovered that she worked at a firm of type-writers, applied there for an amanuensis for his father, and obtained her services, and Alison Clevely was sent to Riverscourt. The very first day she typed for Mr. Darke there, she was almost the eye-witness of a murder, and from that moment complications ensued, which threatened her with all kinds of calamities. The reader is skilfully kept in a maze of conjectures as to the real author of all the dire events that transpire. There are so many shoulders on which to place the burden of the different crimes or attempts at crime, that it is impossible to be certain until the very end, which is the arch-villain among the many. That the whole conspiracy was a highly improbable one, detracts nothing from its interest. The type-writer, Alison Clevely, is the heroine and a plucky, resolute one she is.

A KNIGHT OF EVIL (George Bell and Sons) is the title of an excellent romance by Dick Donovan in which Dick Turpin is the unwearied and unwearying hero. His wild deeds, his love-making, the mad risks he ran, are all picturesquely told. Lady Gertrude Runton, to whom he was engaged, and her aunt and chaperone, with their maid, Martha, figure in the story, as does Lystra, the Gipsy, with whom he had dallied after the gay manner of the "Flying Highwayman," and to whose vengeance he owed his betrayal. The character of the times is well sustained by the writer, and a vivid and exciting succession of incidents carries on the interested reader to the last dread scene in the life of the misguided and lawless, but brave Turpin.

RUSSIA'S LOSSES.

ADMIRALS AND STAFF OFFICERS.

DISASTER AND REFORM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 31.

An official despatch published in Tokio says that Admiral Rozhdestvensky and another Admiral are both severely wounded.

Numerous staff officers were captured on board the destroyer B edovy.

The Japanese losses as yet are not determined.

It is believed no ship has been seriously damaged.

The first division lost about 400 men and Admiral Missu was wounded.

The Russians lost altogether twenty-two ships of aggregate tonnage of 153,411.

The battle and pursuit lasted from Saturday morning till Monday morning, the Japanese not relaxing their efforts until the whole of their prey was gathered in.

Reuter (Tokio) says Admiral Rozhdestvensky has arrived at the Sasebo Hospital.

The Japanese loss in the naval battle was only three torpedo boats.

The torpedo boat Bravy has arrived at Vladivostock with two hundred survivors from the Osliabia.

The defeat of the Baltic fleet has given a fresh impetus to the clamour of the Russian newspapers for representative institutions.

The Liberal Organs do not hesitate to attack the Government declaring that the bureaucracy has now crowned its work of national dishonour.

The "Sviet" is the only paper favoring a continuation of the war.

The "Novoe Vremya" declares the situation demands the immediate convocation of a representative assembly.

Admiral Alexeieff conferred with the Tsar to-day regarding the situation.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The destroyer Raziashty has arrived at Vladivostock.

Admiral Rozhdestvensky's forehead is fractured necessitating an operation. He is also wounded in both legs and the back, but is expected to recover.

Two Russian hospital-ships have been seized on suspicion of participating strategically in the fight, and brought to Sasebo.

The Russian Admiralty denies the news published in yesterday's "Daily Express" that the Gromoboi had struck a Japanese mine and sank.

The "Daily Telegraph" Tokio correspondent with the Japanese fleet reports that as the Russians steamed up the Bashee Channel, the Japanese vessels were so disposed as to enfilade the Russians from the front on both flanks and maintained the same position as the Russians moved North. The fire was terrible. The Russians at first returned shot for shot, but at two o'clock the increasing confusion among the Russians showed that they were practically defeated. Between three and five a cruiser of the Nakhimoff class and the Kamtchatka foundered.

Russians then broke into utter disorder, and the Japanese came closer dividing the Russians, a number of detached squadrons pressing them towards the Nagoto coast.

With darkness swarms of destroyers and torpedo boats were let loose, but the warships also kept up a merciless fire. The night's work resulted in the sinking of the Alexander the Third, the Osliaby a the Navarin and Ural and three gunboats.

With the dawn the Japanese came still closer and the battle raged with unabated fury the whole day.

Here the message breaks off.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL MESSAGE.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning by Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Consul in Bombay, from his Government:—

It is officially announced that in the last Naval battle damages to our fleet were very slight and none of our battleships, cruisers, destroyers, or any other ship, except three torpedo-boats, were lost.

Under Imperial Command, Admiral Togo was authorized to permit Admiral Niebogatoff to submit to the Czar reports on the last battle and a list of the Russians killed, wounded and prisoners, and also to release on parole the surrendered officers of Nicholas I, Orel, Apraxine and Senyavin.

Admiral Rozdestvensky was taken to the Sasebo Naval Hospital. There was no other Admiral captured from the Biedovy, the last report in this respect being due to a clerical error.

The following telegram was received yesterday afternoon by Mr. Hayashi from the Japanese Government:—

Admiral Togo's seventh report received on the morning of 31st May, says:

From reports of various divisions under me it appears that the Osliabia was seriously damaged at an early stage of the battle on the 27th and left the line and sank at 3 p. m., The Sissoi Veliki, the Admiral Nashimoff and the Vladimir Monomach had already suffered heavily at midday of the 27th and at night were so damaged by our destroyer and torpedo-boat flotilla that they were completely put out of action. They were discovered next morning drifting near Tsushima by our converted cruisers Shinanomaru, Yawatamaru, Sadomaru and Tainahmaru, but sank before they could be captured. Their survivors about 915 men were taken up by the above mentioned converted cruisers and by people on the coast.

It is certain from the statements of prisoners that the Navarin was struck by four torpedoes from our torpedo flotilla on the 27th and sank. The Commander of the Niitaka reports that the Svietlana was discovered at 9 a.m. of the 28th off Chikuhen Bay in Korea and was sunk by Niitaka and Otowa.

The Aurora and Almaz were suspected to have been sunk during our torpedo attack on the night of the 27th.

Respecting the Zemtchug in the list of sunken ships in my previous report, her fate being uncertain the name is to be cancelled from that list pending reliable information.

After all eight battleships, three armoured cruisers and three coast defence ironclads, which formed the main force of the Russian fleet, were sunk or captured and most of second class cruisers and other subsidiary vessels were destroyed, so that the whole Russian squadron was practically annihilated by this battle.

Regarding the damages to our fleet subsequent reports show that during the night attack of the 27th torpedo-boats 34th, 35th and 69th were sunk, but most of their crew were rescued by their companions. Otherwise no ship whatever was lost. Damages to larger vessels, including destroyers, were very slight and none of them were incapacitated for action. Our total casualties are now estimated to be 800.

As nearly the whole of the Japanese and Russian fleets were engaged in the battle, its field was greatly extended. Moreover the weather being misty, it was impossible to see more than five miles. I was, therefore, unable to keep in sight all the divisions under me, even in the day-time. Besides the battle occupied two days and nights and our various divisions attacked the enemy who was scattered in every direction, and some are still engaged in duties subsequent to battle, so that it will be some days before detailed reports can be forwarded.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KING OF SPAIN IN PARIS.

Bomb Outrage.

ESCAPES UNHURT.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

As King Alfonso and President Loubet were returning from the opera last night, a man dressed as a workman threw a bomb.

The cuirassier officers riding on either side of the carriage were unhorsed and bruised. One horse was killed and six injured, and three police, a woman and child wounded and sent to hospital.

The King and President Loubet were not hurt.

The man who threw the bomb was arrested.

THE RACE FOR THE DERBY.

Details.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Nine horses ran in the Derby and passed the wining post in the following order:—

Cicero, Jardy, Signorino, Silver Streak, Shah Jehan, Liao (sic), Golden Measure, Rouge Croix, and Leopold.

The race was won by three-quarters of a length, a head separating the second and third.

Time two minutes 39 2/5 seconds which is a record.

The betting at the start was:—

To win: 4 to 11 Cicero, 4 to 1 Jardy, 50 to 1 Signorino, 33 to 1 Silver Streak.

Places: 1 to 7 Cicero, 4 to 7 Jardy, 5 to 2 Signorino, 5 to 2 Silver Streak.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

The Test Match.

England in the second innings made 426 runs for 5 wickets and declared the innings closed; Jackson 82 runs unfinished.

The Australians in second innings made 188 runs, Gregory scoring 51 runs.

LATER.

Later message says, England has beaten the Australians in the first test match by 213 runs.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

Oxford University has beaten Kent by 51 runs.
Leicester has beaten the M. C. C. by 202 runs.
Sussex has beaten Northampton by eight wickets.
Yorkshire has beaten Worcester by 203 runs.

LATER.

The match between Cambridge University and Surrey was drawn.

NEW LIBERAL PAPER

The "Tribune,"

A company has been formed with a capital of three hundred thousand pounds to start a penny morning paper in London to be the official Liberal organ and named the "Tribune."

THE ATLANTIC RACE.

Second and Third Yachts.

The German Yacht Hamburg came in second and the British Yacht Valhalla third in the Atlantic Yacht race for the Kaiser's Cup.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. TRIESTE.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste on to-day from the Victoria Dock, No. 5. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, No. 5, to day at 7-30 a. m. sharp. Deck passengers should be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 6 a. m. sharp to-day:—Mr. Alexandrovsky, Mr. Abbott, Brother Alphonsus, Mr. Josef Blum, Mr. Reade Mr. E. Wilde and Mr. Ivan R. Wellington.

THE Turkish rule against the import of goods with patterns or trade-marks in which stars play a part has been the subject of petitions for repeal on the part of the agent of firms in Turkey. The prohibition was annulled in the cases in which it had already been obeyed, and the Turkish Custom house sent telegraphic orders to all the Customs officials to allow the import of such goods in future.

STANDARD TIME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

A Press communique is issued announcing the introduction with effect from the 1st July of the new standard time in India (nine minutes ahead of Madras time and in Burma five minutes and twenty-three seconds earlier than the present Rangoon time.)

The change will be made at midnight between 30th June and 1st July as accurately as possible, the exact time to be telegraphed to the railway and telegraph offices at four p.m, on 1st July to enable any correctionsto be made.

The announcement adds: "For the present it is not proposed to prescribe extension of the new system beyond the sphere of railways and telegraphs. If, however, the general public at such centres, as Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi, which now follow the local time of their respective longitudes, evince any desire to adopt the new standard for daity use in place of the local time, the Government will be prepared to give support to the change by ordering the adoption of the new standard at Government Institutions in those cities."

BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT ENTRIES.

The Beresford Polo Tournament commences here next Monday, the competitors being the Viceregal Staff, Commander-in-Chief's Staff, 12th Royal Lancers, Civil Service Regimental Remnants, and Captain Smith's Team.

PEACE DAY DINNER AT SNOWDON.

Lord Kitchener gave his annual South African Peace Day Dinner at Snowdon last night, the guests being Colonel and Mrs. Birdwood, Colonel H. M. Edwards, Colonel and Mrs. Park, General and Mrs. Sclater, Major Clifton Brown and Mrs. Brown, Captain Bulkeley, Captain and Lady Crawley, Captain Forrester, Major and Mrs. MacAndrew, Capt. Lambert, Major Stuart, Major and Mrs. Tighe, Major Hoare and Messrs. Reynolds and Lynch.

PLAGUE MORTILITY IN INDIA.

STEADILY DECREASING.

An immense drop in plague mortality has taken place throughout India during the past few weeks. In the seven days ending 29th ultimo there were in all 56,000 deaths. Last week there were 23,000. The provincial weekly totals of deaths have fallen as follows:—In the Punjab from 25,000 to 16,000; in the United Provinces from 15,000 to 3,000; in Bengal from 4,000 to 1,000; and in the Bombay Presidency from 2,000 to 1,000.

THE R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

The R. I. M. S. Hardinge leaves Hongkong on the 2nd June with the 10th Mahrattas and 93rd Burma Infantry. The latter will be disembarked at Rangoon en route to Mandalay. The Hardinge will thon go on to Bombay and pik up the Depot 110.th. The whole regiment will be disembarked at Mandvi and marched to Bhuj.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

The Simla paper hears that the Maharajah of Mysore is likely to visit Simla shortly.

SLIGHT EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

Another slight earthquake occurred here last night.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It will be seen from the reliefs published yesterday that Native cavalry will be withdrawn from Deesa, Rajkot, Bellary, Nowgong and Fort Sandeman during the next winter.

Captain Rawlins, 24th Punjabis, is appointed Officiating Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry.

Lieutenant Allen, Yorkshire Light Infantry, is posted to the Western Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Colonel Woollcombe, A. A. G., for Musketry Army Head-Quarters, is appointed Officiating Inspector of Volunteers in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenant Arbuthnot, Seaforth Highlanders, is permitted to resign his commission.

Lieutenant Lamb, 4th Rajputs, is transferred from the Northernto the Eastern Command.

Lieutenant-Colonel Carr and Major Blakeney, 3rd Horse, are appointed Commandant and 2nd-in-command respectively of that regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel Waldron and Major Griffiths are appointed Commandant and 2nd-in-command respectively of the 16th Cavalry, vice Colonel Stockley whose tenure is about to expire.

Captain Watts, 23rd Cavalry, is appointed Assistant Transport Registration officer in the Northern Command.

The following officers are posted to the Commands stated below for appointment to the Indian Army:—Lieutenant Phillips, Durham Light Infantry, to Secunderabad division; Lieutenant Birch, Wiltshire Regiment, to the Northern Command; Lieutenant Bradley, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to the Eastern Command; Lieutenant Cramer Roberts, Cheshire Regiment, is apppinted to the Indian Army and posted to the 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkhas.

A large number of the new field guns are lying at Woolwich, Arsenal ready for shipment to India. They should begin to arrive this month.

FIRE AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

The spindle room of the Goosery Cotton Mill, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening. The origin of the fire and extent of the damage are not yet known.

THE first petrol steamer has made its appearance on the waters of the Congo, M. Charles Pierre, director of the Sultanate of the Upper Ubanghi, has made the journey from Lukolea to Bhangi, about a thousand kilometres (600 miles) in an automobile boat, the "Banghi." The vessel has two Cazes motors each of 30 horse-power. On this journey the "Banghi" carried fifty-three tons of merchandise and ten white men passengers. The amount of petrol used was about 23 litres an hour going up stream and 15 coming down, for the whole journey 200 litres a day, costing about 110 francs: a steamer of the same tonnage burning wood, would have used 180 francs' worth. This fact shows the immense opening there is for builders of automobile boats for the Colonies wherever the streams are the water-wages.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

New Modes for Evening Wear.

PARIS FASHIONS.

THE ART OF STENCILLING.

LONDON, MAY 12.

As by slow degrees the newest modes for evening cloaks and gowns begin to assert themselves, it is pleasant indeed to find that in their design a sweet reasonableness prevails. Those fears which were expressed earlier in the season as to possible exaggerations of form and probable crudities of colour have happily proved groundless, at all events as far as the new fashions for evening wear are concerned. Everything points to the fact that we are entering upon a picturesque and delightful period of dress, when even the most captious critic will not be able to find much fault with the modes of the moment. A useful suggestion for a simple evening cloak. The garment is carried out in pale green radium satin lined with palest pink and embroidered with a dainty design of cherry blossom, worked pink and white soft silk, with scattered leaves in a darker green. The folds of satin are drawn up on one side, and held in place by a large buckle of old Spanish paste, a dainty dinner gown of ivory-white chiffon over silver tissue, with wide insertions of cream Alencon lace running from waist to hem, and dividing the skirt into separate panels. On each of these panels there are roses and drooping buds in silver tissue and pink chiffon. The bodice is of Alencon lace over silver, tissue, draped with chiffon and very prettily trimmed with pink and silver roses. Some very lovely evening gowns are to be seen in the new play at the St. James's Theatre, where Miss Marion Terry, in the crystal-gazing scene, looks particularly charming in a wonderful frock of gold tissue. The skirt is lightly veiled with transparent gold silk gauze, and adorned with a fine embroidery, worked in gold paillettes. The low bodice is cut square in front and in a deep V-shape at the back, while in place of sleeves there are shoulder-straps of gold tissue. In her fair hair Miss Terry wears a most becoming chou of black velvet and a tall black osprey. Miss Miriam Clements makes a gracious and dignified figure in her gown of black chiffon velvet, with softening draperies of black net and lace, sewn with diamond dew-drops. Huge diamond stars blaze on the low bodice, and the whole effect is excellent, as the black gown stands out conspicuously among the gaily-tinted frocks of the other guests. Miss Marion Terry's teagown of Alencon lace and embroidered net, worn in the third act, is also a very graceful garment, while in the second act she has a walking gown of pale blue summer cloth, with touches of orange velvet on the coat bodice, and a hat of mauve straw, with mauve ostrich feather.

Even in the matter of Court trains the modes will incline towards simplicity, and some of the most striking gowns will depend for their success more upon the beauty of their colour and the gracefulness of their design than upon anything elaborate in the way of trimming. I have already seen some very beautiful gowns prepared at a well-known house in Old Bond-street for the forthcoming Courts and other important functions in May and June, the dates of which are already decided upon. A very beautiful Court train here, in white duchesse satin, has a design representing clusters of daffodils worked across the end, in raised white chiffon and silver, with the stems and leaves traced out in silver and crystal bugles, a complete change from the sequins and paillettes, which have been used now for so long a time. Another white satin train has a charming Empire design of large laurel wreaths worked in silver, with a lightly-traced silver trellis-work, which is also most effective. Quite a new idea, and a very pretty one, is to have a gown of fine white net, with a deep flounce of white taffetas mousseline, forming actually the lower part of the skirt, the taffetas and the net being connected by a trailing garland of roses in raised white chiffon and taffetas applique, lightly embroidered with a tracery of silver. Among several gowns which will be worn eventually with trains of real lace there is one which is carried out in finely-embroidered ivory-white net, with a soft cream satin flounce, practically covering the lower part of the skirt, and a panel of the same satin down the centre of the front, crossed by embroidered motifs, finshed with tassels on either side. The bodice has a fichu drapery of net, caught in front with an embroidered motif, glittering with mother-of-pearl paillettes. Another charming frock in apricot Messaline silk is gathered closely at the waist, and falls in full folds to the feet, where it is met by a wonderful embroidery of flowers worked in metallic threads, and in pale shades of pink, mauve, and green. Another very striking gown is of black and white net of a cobwebby fineness, lightly sewn with tiny points of silver, and made up over white soft satin. The skirt is bordered round the hem with a thick ruche of rose-red geranium blossom, half-hidden under a veiling of black and white net.

Wonderfully attractive are the new models in spring and summer costumes that every day now make their appearance. Silk, cloth, chiffon veiling, and exquisite muslins are the most popular materials, but with these names are new fabrics hitherto quite unknown. The season's colours and the many combinations of colour are most subtle, and require to be carefully considered in reference to the complexion, hair, and general appearance, for, this season, to look smart is not all that is to be desired. There is a surprising popularity for silk gowns this year—short or long, light or dark, simple or elaborate, seems immaterial, providing the gowns are of silk.

Black taffeta gowns are always useful. The best models are shown in the coat and short skirts to be worn with a lingerie blouse Trimming is lavishly used—braid, embroidery, lace, pleated ruchings and appliques of lace and chiffon. Coloured taffeta gowns are made both short and long, in dark and light colours, figured, plain, and changeable. The skirts with bands of gaugings or puffings, rows of braid or velvet, are circular in shape, with pleats at the side and back. The popular bodice model is draped in surplice folds across the front, fastening at one side. The folds are arranged in front to give the effect of a high belt fastened with fancy buttons, while at the back the fulness is so cleverly arranged that an additional belt is not required. The bodice is in V-shape at the throat, with chemisette of lace; the puffed, but not exaggeratedly large sleeves are elbow-length, and finished with double lace ruffles, the upper one caught up with rhinestone buckles or straps of velvet. Almost without exception, the bodices of all gown are made elbow-length, but fortunately fashion has evolved a modification of the exaggerated styles that made their appearance this winter; and, while all sleeves are larger they now follow the outlines of the arm, with the fulness toward the top giving a breadth of shoulder that is generally becoming. The fullest sleeves also are smaller on the other side of the arm, and consequently do not interfere with the waist-line, which they are apt to do, when too wide and shapeless. For the woman who finds the elbow sleeve unbecoming there are long, tight-fitting cuffs of transparent lace and embroidery. Another way of obviating the difficulty is by wearing the long, mousquetaire glove.

The embroidery trimmings are used upon all qualities of material. The coarsest canvas shows worked design as smooth as in painted, and a fragile net, and mousseline may be combined thereby in a most novel way. A delightful model that has just reached this country is of white net, with simulated flounces of mousseline joined to the net with raised embroideries. The circular skirt hangs in the full way from the belt, seen with a number of the new skirts, some of which fall about the feet in voluminous folds. This fulnes is effected by a deft pleating of the skirt at the hips, from where the gores flare enormously, so that the lines of such wide jupes make the figure look really slim. Upon any texture which will admit of splendour are used the charming Louis XVI, ribbon embroideries. Shaded tape ribbons are employed for these—a different tone at each side—and the dainty medium is twisted and turned to form rosebuds and leaves and the graceful waved ribbon designs of the Louis periods. Violet and pale blue made a choice combination of colours seen in the waved ribbons of the embroidery of a white silk parasol. The flowers these held were bunches of white and blue forget-me-nots made also with the tape ribbons. The most exclusive Paris model gowns are displaying about the bottom of their skirts insect lozenges diamonds circles cut from the material itself, or from a contrasting one in velvet or silk. In many instances the treatment is highly successful.

A noticeable model decorated in this way is a lovely frock of the new blue, which is a pale, steel grey blue, and is trimmed with an intermingled diamond design in cloth a shade deeper. The design is detached, and starts almost at the bottom of the hem in front, then gradually rises toward the back, keeping well below the knee at its highest point. The natty little bodice is tucked a few inches at the shoulder, and opens V-fashion over a chemisette of crochette lace trimmed with a pretty flight of pink pompadour bows. A round lace collar outlines the neck. The bodice fastens with cabochon buttons made of frilled black and pink silk, three of these attractive ornaments being placed down the front, and a fourth catches the bodice fulness at the side above the crushed girdle of black silk. The three-quarter sleeves have a dainty arrangement of lace puffs under a quilting caught by a cabochon. Tucks will trim many of the smartest dress skirts—not the nun's tucks we have seen so often, but finer ones run in groups. On summer frocks this is a most satisfactory and inexpensive trimming. A muslin skirt would be very pretty made with a group of seven tucks, beginning almost at the hem; then a space, and a group of five; then three, and for a finish a single tuck at the top. The three-quarter loose linen coats will be much worn in the country for driving and motoring this summer both in white and colours.

There are many home makers whose purse, though of a consistent avoirdupois, can stand but little extra strain upon its contents, so that in order to obtain the good things of this life, ingenuity must do four-fifths of the labour. There are, fortunately, many artistic qualities in everyday materials that have only to be known to be appreciated. Unbleached muslin, for instance, against the light has the delicate effect of raw silk, the every knots in its weave enhancing its attractiveness. Linen crash, uneven in texture—which might be found among the remnants of last summer's dressmaking—is also adaptable, for in richness in effect it is equal to the beautiful chaggy pongee. Again, richly dyed red denim will take the place very well of double-faced velour for portieres. After choosing and utilising certain materials, the next point is to consider the best way to make them pretty and distinctive. Painting and embroidery work appeal to those who have the time and skill; but to the average woman, who has not abundant cleverness in this direction, the new art of stencilling will commend itself. Stencilling occupies a peculiar position in house-decorating, as it is one of those half-mechanical forms of art, which can be creditably done by an amateur, yet which show, in execution, as in design and colouring, the distinction of finer work. For those who have not yet learned this delightful decorative art, it would be well to add that a stencil is a perforated pattern, through the openings of which colour is laid on to the surface to be decorated. Oils, water-colours, or dyes may be used, and are best applied in very small quantities with the vertical stroke of a stiff, round bristle brush. The most common form of stencil is the metal sheet of perforated letters, which is used with black paint; but they can be cut out of specially prepared paper in decorative forms. The process of manufacture is simple and inexpensive. Obtain about ten yards of tough Manila paper, a pint of raw linseed oil, a pint of turpentine, half a pint of Japan drier, a pint of white shellac, a sharp knife, and a glass slab. Next accurately apply the designs to the paper, and draw heavily their horizontal and vertical bisections, which will be found very valuable later in properly placing the stencil for painting. The knife specially sold for this purpose has a slender, pointed blade, sharpened on both edges at the tip.

To make the paper durable, saturate both sides with a liquid of these proportions: Half as much turpentine as oil, stirred together well, to which is added one-third as much Japan drier as turpentine. When the oil is absorbed, lay the pattern on glass sheet, and with the knife held vertically, cut the design out, always with caution not to interfere with the ties, which bind its parts together. These ties, the distinctive feature of the stencil, give a harmonising thread of back-ground colour throughout the pattern, and relieve the effect of the whole. A thin coat of shellac applied to each side completes the manufacture of thestencil. After deciding on the colour scheme mix enough of colour for the whole decoration. For fabrics, dyes are the best, as they are indelible, when the white of an egg is dissolved with them. If the home decorator is ambitious enough to stencil her walls she will find oil paint is the best, as it is most cleanly, and will withstand the onslaught of the most indefatigable maid. A curious effect is gained by the use of water-colours on velvet, the water pressing the nap down and making it look like a stamped paper. With a large or rough weave, one of the most important points to remember, from the artistic standpoint is to preserve the "feeling of the weave." To do this the brush should not be too full, and the paint must be well brushed into the fibres of the material.

London is awake, nay, very much awake again, and once more the West End streets are beginning to look properly full—full, that is, of well-gowned pedestrians. Yet it is still a little chilly for shop gazing, and there is a decided tendency, even among the best dressed women, to cling to fur and wraps designed for January rather than May. The nightmare of the crinoline still haunts our dreams of coming dress, though "John Strange Winter" gallantly comes to the rescue with her "Anti-Crinoline League," and has established herself as the leader of what we may hope will prove a very formidable opposition. Let us therefore, rally to this call to arms in the way that befits the enlightened woman of the twentieth century. But we should never have been threatened with these horrors had our really able woman given dress the place which it deserves in her curriculum of accomplishments. Alas! dazzled by the brilliance of scholastic degrees, or immersed in social and philanthropic schemes, or maybe preoccupied with politics (and what thinking woman can ignore them?), she has neglected the duty of dressing becomingly, and has been too often content to remain a dowdy and a frump in a world to which she was meant to add her quota of beauty as surely as bird or flower. After all, why should the butterflies have it all their own way? Yes, your thinking woman has left the fashions too long alone, and now Nemesis appears entrenched behind the crinoline?

It is no use girding at the folly of fashion, for our blind submission to her caprices has made her the tyrannous mistress she is to-day. We try to walk gracefully on impossibly high heels, to perform the unlovely work of street-scavenging with our trailing skirts, and shiver in our decollete corsages in the coldest and most draughty theatre or concert hall—and all because, forsooth, it is the fashion! Why in the name of everything that is reasonable and sensible alike are we content to sacrifice our freedom of thought and action in these matters? Meantime, we still go on hugging our chains, and follow the last cry in fashion with abject fidelity. No sooner does a mode come in than it is seized upon for all times and places. There is the craze for rucked silk trimmings, for instance, whose arabesques adorn the majority of our skirts in season and out of season, and which are applied to all materials alike, whether suitable or not.

FOR some time past the Parisians have been regaled with the sight of immense automobile char-a-bancs traversing the Boulevards and filled with Cook's tourists. Each of these vehicles can accommodate from 25 to 30 persons and the seats being graduated in height enable all to see without inconvenience. "L'Energie Française" observes that it is to be regretted that the first automobile vehicles for general use seen in Paris should be built and occupied by English people; perhaps it was necessary that they should illustrate the use that can be made of such carriages, to induce Frenchmen to recognise their advantages. The Paris Omnibus Company intend to experiment with automobile omnibuses, but when?

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH vs. PAREL GYMKHANA.

THE first of the matches in connection with the Harwood Association Football League was played last evening on the Cooperage ground when a team of the Government Telegraph met the Parel Gymkhana. Owing presumably to the contesting teams being of a less formidable nature than the others that have entered, the attendance was sparse. In all forty-two matches will be played before final conclusion is drawn. Among the teams entered are Bombay Gymkhana, Y. M. C. A., Parel Gymkhana, Government Telegraph, Rovers, Yorkshire Regiment, and Royal Artillery. The teams play matches and return matches till the conclusion on the same principle as the English League, and with Mr. Fred Hogan as Honorary Secretary again, the year's tournament promises to be a great success.

Play commenced in favour of the Telegraph who kept on the aggressive for the most of the first half of play, and within fifteen minutes of the start Lawrence notched the first goal. The opening of the second half found the Parel players pressing vigorously and within a few minutes equalized matters. The game was a tame affair, though both sides may be credited with having played very well and the combination of both sides was good. The period closed with the the result standing as follows:—

Government Telegraph................ 1 Goal.
Parel Gymkhana........................ 1 Goal.

The following were the teams:—

PAREL GYMKHANA—Goal—H. Finch; Backs—H. Fox and W. Dennehe; Half-Backs—P. Holtham, R. Hogan, and A. Ardagh; Forwards—W. Alcock, R. Pitcher, G. Kennedy, C. Sherram, and S. Alcock.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH:—Goal—C. Emile; Backs—M. Scott and A. Speechly; Half-backs—E. Rozaria, S. Harvey and C. Cook; Forwards—J. Kiddle, G. Lawrence, G. Edie, W. Butterfield, and C. White.

REFEREE—Mr. G. Walton,

The next game will be played to-morrow (Saturday) when the Bombay Gymkhana meet the Y. M. C. A.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

THE privilege leave for three months combined with one month's leave to England granted to Lieutenant B. C. Fellows, Aide de-Camp to the Political Resident, is cancelled.

Colonel A. R. J. Scallon, C. B., C.I.E., D.S.O., is to act as Political Resident, Aden, during the absence on leave of Major-General H. M. Mason, or pending further orders.

Mrs. Gulbai, wife of Khan Saheb Dorabjee Dadabhoy Boottee, is to be a non-official visitor of the Yeravda Central Prison.

The services of Captain W. C. S. Prince, Cantonment Magistrate's Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Major C. W. Field is to act as Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, vice Major E. St. A. Wake, proceeding on leave.

Mr. L. W. Seymour, M. R. C. S. (England), L. R. C. P. (London), L.S.A. (London) is to act as Colonization Officer on the Jamrao Canal in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Mr. G. E. Chatfield, I.C.S.

Mr. M. H. Sowerby, M. R. C. V. S., is to act as Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, vice Mr. K. Hewlett, M.R.C.V.S.

Mr. G. F. Keatinge, I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments, is granted with effect from the date of relief such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to two years and six months.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. McCloghry, F.R.C.S., I. M. S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

Captain W. O'S. Murphy, M.B., I.M.S., is to act as Special Port Health Officer, Karachi, vice Dr. G. W. Lewis.

ENGLISH STAMPS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Coutts' query, will you kindly permit me to inform him that the stamp he refers to is of no value. I have a similar stamp and on reference to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, I was informed as above.—Yours, &c.,

L. W. M.

II.

SIR,—With reference to the letter in to-day's issue of your paper from Mr. Coutts, there is nothing wonderful in an English stamp being used in payment of postage in this country: nor is there any value attached thereto, as there have been similar cases of Indian stamps passed through Post Offices at Home on letters addressed to this country and on which there has been no surcharge, and of which I got one, only last week through the London Post Office. These cases are simply due to oversight, when the stamps on thousands of letters are to be defaced.—Yours, &c.,

B. KHAMBATA.

June 1.

THE RAJKOT MAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is nothing but fair to warn passengers booking for Rajkot that although the Morvi Railway advertises her arrival at 6-45 p.m., the train rarely arrives before 8 p.m. at Rajkot Junction, and since the 17th of May the connecting train for Jamnagar invariably leaves Rajkot without the mails and passengers. The disadvantages attached to this is that the passengers are detained 24 hours at Rajkot before they can get the next train to Jamnagar. It is desirable to print this warning.—Yours, &c.,

F.

ACCIDENT ON THE S. I. RAILWAY.

PASSENGER TRAIN BLOWN OVER.

BETWEEN 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday evening a mixed train of the South Indian Railway, which was on its way from Arkonam to Chingleput, was derailed and overturned between the Conjeeveram and Wallajahbad Stations. The train consisted of ten carriages, exclusive of the engine. There was a heavy gale blowing and the pressure of the wind upon the carriages overturned all except the engine. Though the train was fairly full of passengers we are glad to learn that there has been no loss of life or serious injury. On the news of the accident reaching Madras last night, a break down special train left Egmore at 8-30, with Mr. R. Home, Assistant District Traffic Superintendent, Mr. J. Hannan, Loco. Foreman, and a large number of workmen. Mr. C. S. Rowbotham, District Traffic Superintendent, who was at Pondicherry on duty, was telegraphed for and also arrived on the scene. The work of clearing the line was taken in hand without delay and intimation was received at Egmore to-day that the line has been cleared for through traffic. Mr. F. F. Smith, Chief Engineer, who arrived in Madras from Bombay this morning, also left at once for the scene of the accident. Some damage has been done to the rolling stock but details as to its nature and extent are not yet to hand.

The accident has occasioned some delay to the Mails. The Mails from the South, which ought to have been transhipped at Chingleput yesterday to catch the North-West and South-West Line trains of the Madras Railway, had to be detained at Chingleput till to-day while this morning's Mails for the South, which arrived by the Madras Railway and ought in the ordinary course to have been sent on to Chingleput from Arkonam, were bought on to Madras and will be despatched to the South this evening.—"Mail" (May 30.)

GOLD AND SILVER STICK.

THE recent death of General Lord Chelmsford has created a vacancy in the old and interesting Court post of Gold Stick. When the announcement periodically appears in the Court News that such and such a nobleman will act as Gold Stick-in-Waiting to the King for the ensuing month, and that a certain cavalry commanding officer will similarly officiate as Silver Stick-in-Waiting, probably not one in a thousand is in a position to enlighten one as to the origin and duties of the office. It is a far cry from the Court of King Edward VII, to that of the exiled Charles II. in Holland, but there it will be necessary to carry the thoughts of those who are ambitious of enlightenment on the subject. In the year 1660, when negotiations were in progress for the restoration of the monarchy, Charles determined to form an efficient bodyguard previous to embarking for England. Having around him upwards of three thousand brave and true men, the wreck of those fine armies which had fought so gallantly in the Royal cause during the Civil War, His Majesty on the 17th of May of that year formed eighty of them into a corps which he named "His Majesty's Guards," their strength being subsequently increased to about six hundred. To the command of this noble band the King appointed Charles, Lord Gerard of Brandon, afterwards Earl of Macclesfield, a very distinguished soldier, and under his command as captain and commandant, the guard mounted, twenty at a time over the Royal person during the remainder of the King's residence in Holland. When the King went out in his carriage twenty of his Guards attended him, ten riding on each side of the coach. When Charles sailed from Holland, on the 23rd May, 1660, he was accompanied by his corps of Body Guards, or Life Guards. Formed into three squadrons, they preceded the King, and attracted universal admiration on the occasion of his public entry into London.

Though the restoration of the Stuarts had been, to all outward semblance effected the army of the New Model which had practicaly ruled England since 1647, had to be disbanded if the stability of the monarchy was to be secured. Monk's scheme for the purpose had been well-nigh effected, when the timely insurrection of fifth-monarchy men saved the last relic of the New Model, and laid the foundation of a new standing army. The outbreak showing the need of keeping a small permanent force for the security of the King's person, Lord Gerard's Life Guards were placed on the establishment of the British Army. Of the troops or regiments of Horse Guards which then became part of the standing army of 1661, their descendants still flourish in the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards (Blues). In addition to the ordinary duty of furnishing mounted escorts to the Royal Family, there existed the very important office of "attendance on the King's person on foot wheresoever he walks, from his rising to his going to bed," which fell to the lot of one of the colonels of the troops of Life Guards. This officer, who waited next to the King's person and before all others, was known by the title of "Gold Stick-in-Waiting," because in virtue of his honourable and important office he carried in his hand an ebony staff or truncheon with a gold head engraved with the King's cypher and crown. Near him also attended another prominent commissioned officer of the Household Cavalry, bearing an ebony staff with a silver head, who was styled "Silver Stick-in-Waiting." Both these interesting offices still survive.

The two troops of Life Guards—the first the King's, commanded by Lord Gerard; the second the Duke of York's Own—after long existence as independent troops blossomed at last into the First and Second regiments of Life Guards that now stand at the head of our Army List. They were composed of men of birth and education and for more than a century were rightly called gentlemen of the Life Guards. The first Gold Stick-in-Waiting was the above Charles, Lord Gerard, first Baron Gerard of Brandon, in Suffolk, afterwards Viscount Brandon, and Earl of Macclesfield, a devoted adherent of Charles I., and a distinguished soldier. He held high command during the Civil War had frequently been wounded and was Lieutenant-General of all the King's horse and Commander of his bodyguard. His appointment as Colonel of the Life Guards and Gold Stick was dated May 17, 1660; but in March, 1665, he was granted a pension of £1,000 per annum to retire from the office, which the King was anxious to confer on the Duke of Monmouth. His retirement, however did not take place until September 15, 1668, when, Pepys says, he received £12,000 for it. Loyal as he was to the two Charles's he opposed the policy of James II. and joined the Prince of Orange. During the progress of that Prince from Torbay to London in 1688, Gerard, or rather the Earl of Macclesfield, as he then was, commanded his bodyguard, a troop of some two hundred cavaliers, mostly English mounted on Flemish chargers, whose splendid appearance excited much admiration. He died in 1693, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Many things have happened about the Court since those days, but the interesting offices of Gold and Silver Stick remain at the present time. Each of the Colonels, or what may more properly be called honorary Colonels, of the three regiments of household cavalry is a Gold Stick, and each takes his turn a month at a time, of attendance on the Sovereign at Court functions when he becomes Gold Stick-in-Waiting, and carries his cane of office. He is no longer required to act as attendant to the King in his walks; indeed the active duties of the appointment have been usurped to a great extent by the Equerries-in-Waiting. His office has developed into a purely ornamental one, confined to Courts and Levees. The office of Silver Stick is vested in the commanding officers for the time being, of the three regiments of household cavalry, each of whom takes duty in turn by the month; the officer actually on duty becoming "Silver Stick-in-Waiting," and carrying his cane of office as his predecessors did two centuries and a-half ago.

MR. BALFOUR'S APPEAL TO THE ULSTER MEN.

(Picked up in the Lobby.)

We have lived and loved together
For many a changing year;
We have made each other speeches,
And have shared each other's cheer.

I have never done injustice
Which was not sustained by you,
And I knew your votes were ready
Whatever I might do.

We have lived and loved together
Through many a Liberal row;
We have faced the stormiest weather,
And you won't desert me now?

I have tried all kinds of dodges
The Union to maintain,
And if you won't desert me,
I will try them all again.

We'll shout as we have shouted
For Union, Honour, Crown;
We'll take the English people in
And keep the Irish down.

Then let us hope the future
As the past has been may be,
And all things may go pleasantly
With Walter Long and Me.—"Westminster."

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

The following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.	a.	
Amount already acknowledged......	49 491	7	
G. Saviell..............	20	0	
M. O	10	0	
Dinbai Edulji Mody	20	0	
Ruttonbai Kaikhushru Mody	25	0	
A. M. Cropton	14	9	6
Lieut and Col John Crimmin I.M.S.	25	0	
Vacuum Oil Coy..............	150	0	
Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail and Co	200	0	
T. A, Fitz-Gerald..............	50	0	
A. Parsee	5	0	
A. Hindu..................	100	0	
Total...	50,111	0	6

THE following is taken from "L'Energie Française:—From the 1st of April 1905, the German Army actually with the colours in time of peace will be increased to such a point that the numbers will reach in 1909, the respectable figure of 504,665 non-commissioned officers, corporals and soldiers. In 1910 they will number 505,839 men. Prussia contributes 392,979 of this contingent, Bavaria 55,424, Saxony 37,711, and Wirtemburg 19,725. The one-year volunteers are not calculated in these returns. Germany will dispose of her army in the following manner: 633 infantry battalions, 516 squadrons of cavalry, 574 field artillery batteries, 40 mountain batteries, 29 battalions of pioneers, 23 train battalions and 12 battalions of various troops on communication service. The partition of these augmentations through the different corps yearly as well as the number of officers, doctors, employes and N. C. officers re-engaged will depend on the amount of the Budget Vote in the Reichstag.

THE FERMENT IN RUSSIA.

WHY THERE IS NO REVOLUTION.

MR. CHARLES DAWBARN writing from St. Petersburg, May 3. says—Easter Monday passed in a perfect calm. Flags flew in St. Petersburg, just as they flew in the wayside towns along the railway. By the calendar Easter is over, and work should now have been resumed, but the workman with that devotion to holidays that is his characteristic throughout Russia will continue the fete until the week is out. The streets wore their normal holiday aspect on this first of May. Beyond a few posts of Cossacks here and there, there was nothing to denote an expectation of the untoward save in the dining-rooms of hotels almost bare of guests because fear had come into their hearts, and they had gone beyond the city walls to spend the holiday. Easter has brought the spring into St. Petersburg. Outside the city stretches of unmelted snow still lie in pans of country but in the town itself there is no remnant of winter. Gone are the canary-coloured hats and resplendent raiment of the drivers. The sleigh has given way to wheels, fantastic little vehicles that remind you of a goat-carriage, added to a sensation of the switchback as you fly along behind their long-tailed steeds. In his sober plumage of spring the "izvochtchik" is still a picturesque creature. Beefeater hat and long robes which stuffed out to keep him from the cold give his body a remarkable and most impressive rotundity. This spring afternoon the sky is blue and the sun is bright, and people smile and say: Here is our first fine day; the snow and sleet of winter are gone. It needs the sun to bring out the Asiatic aspect of the streets. The rays light lovingly upon the gilded minaret of a distant church and touch softly the bright patches in some peasant woman's dress—the red kerchief upon the head, figured with birds and flowers, the gorgeous underskirt of yellow, coquettishly exposed. Curious blend of Europe and Asia, this outward seeming of St. Petersburg. In a moment, we have come upon a funeral procession wending its way slowly along the street just before, the bier men bear lamps the bier rising, black and massive, like a miniature mausoleum. The passers-by uncover in an attitude of respect and reverence. The gesture is rapidly re-replaced by laughter and words of mockery. There lying in the street, is a moujik, drunk with vodka. More light! he shouts; where are those buried millions? It is the one phrase he has caught from some evolutionary meeting. His friends answer his request for light by hurrying him into the nearest dram shop. The two scenes are just one of those contrasts that the streets so often supply.

THE GAME OF THE BUREAUCRATS.

And these fears of a red Easter, have they passed like April showers? You would almost think so. Tramcars roll along the Nevsky Prospect; the "izvochtchik" fly with their usal burden of merchant and professional man; the streets wear a half holiday, half business aspect. True, there is news of shorting at Warsaw, of forty-five killed and many wounded, but such things lie lightly upon the spirits of St. Pettersburg. The word revolution, indeed, has been worngly used. It was not revolution they feared, but those Church and police-inspired riots that have taken place at Kioff and elsewhere. Hired at fifty kopeks a head—I am repeating the information given in responsible quarters—the ingnorant, brutalised lower classes have flung themselves upon the black-coats— the lawyers and the doctors and the merchants. That is the game of the bureaucrats just now. The Liberal movement must be fought by a counter-movement, by stirring up the great masses against the few who are educated. That is an easy affair if you distribute money, in Russia. Eightyfive per cent. of the 125,000 000 in Russia are peasants, absolutely unlearned, looking upon the man who can read and write as a wizard: ten per cent, are the small shopkeeper class, the "petite bourgeoisie", the slender margin that is left represents the professional classes and the students. The man who reads wants a change of regime; the man who cannot read knows and cares for none of these things. What he wants, if he is a peasant, is more land; if a workman, more pay. It is difficult, therefore, to see how revolution can come either to-day or to-morrow, because the class that could give birth to revolution—that is, the substitution of the new idea for the old, to adopt the Carivlian axiom—can always be stifled by the great wet blanket of ignorance and prejudice, which is the common people.

THE TSARISM OF THE MOB.

The mob is always on the side of Tsarism. That is the strength of Tsarism. So long as the people remain what they are, there can be no spread of new ideas or of any ideas at all. When Alexander II. was killed, the mob tore the students limb, by limb. The ruler of this vast empire, embracing one sixth of the land surface of the globe and one-eighth of its population, has always known how to count upon the loyalty of the lowest of his subjects. Ivan, the Terrible, was terrible to the Nobles and landed-proprietors, not to the serfs; and not those same serfs receive their liberty from an Emperor? The bloody events of January 22, seem at first sight, to belie that view. A hundred thousand workmen marched past the windows at which I am writing, towards the Winter Palace at the end of the street only a few yards away. Here were the lower classes taking part in Revolution! But this movement was due to a mistake which the authorities will not repeat. Piehve had imagined that, in giving the workmen the right to assemble in their various sections, he was really constituting a force against a force, against Revolution that is. But the event proved his profound error. Anarchist glided in amongst the workmen inflaming them against authority. Even then, the movement remained more social than political, more a demand for higher wages and shorter hours as is proved by the workmen's manifesto) than an articulate call for greater liberties. Certainly, they claimed the separation of Church from State, but their ideas are on this head vague and shadowy in the extreme.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

I have said that the Government will not repeat its error. The workmen's meetings have been suppressed and hardly half-a-dozen people can now assemble without calling for the interference of authority. The law, which forbids an artisan to strike under pain of six months' imprisonment and being banished to his native province—for the workmen are provincials for the most part—has been revived on its original footing of severity. Moreover, leaders of Revolution are either languishing in prison or are well marked by the police. The exiles that came from Switzerland to stir the blood of their compatriots are either temporarily under lock and key or sent to a fate that is worse than death. The golden opportunity for revolution has gone by. If there had been a few determined leaders, well knowing their own minds, they could have captured the the reins of government on January 22. On that day, there were only seventeen thousand soldiers in St. Petersburg as against 150 000 workmen. It would have been an easy matter to have seized the Bank and the Telegraph Office only defended by a posse of ten men. A message sent throughout Russia that the Tsar was dethroned would have been efficacious in kindling the flame of revolt in a hundred places and would have ended, no doubt in the formation of a provisional Government. But Maxime Gorky and other of the intellectuals contended themselves with speaking for five hours in the Public Library and left without striking a blow. No, the opportunity has gone.

THE DANGER OF CHRONIC ANARCHY.

If one studies the Russian movement in the light of the French Revolution one sees how all the conditions are wanting for a successful overturn of the existing regime. Voltaire, Jean Jacques Rousseau, and others prepared the way, crying for liberty and the rights of man. In those pre-Revolution days they knew what they wanted. The people of Paris acclaimed Voltaire as a king. But if Maxime Gorky or Tolstoy were to come to St. Petersburg to-day the mob would not welcome them as saviours, but rather as the enemy; their disciples are exclusively amongst the students and the intellectuals. That is the great difference in the two movements. Not only was there a numerous and enlightened Tiers Etat to accept the doctrines of Voltaire, but the army was quickly attached to the side of Revolution. The Grande Francaise and the Regiment de Flandre threw in their lot with the people, and Louis XVI had no soldiers to fall back upon. Moreover, the French Government was bankrupt. There is no reason to suppose either that the Russian army is wavering in its loyalty to the Tsar or that the finances of the country are in an exceptionally bad condition. On the contrary, there is proof of at least, present resources in the fact that Government salaries are paid in gold.

Russia is the land where things are not what they seem. Underground there may be in preparation great events, but for the moment it does not look like it. What one has to fear is chronic anarchy—the sort of condition of Turkey—rather than an acute phase of revolution. Time will tell. Meanwhile the calendar moves on to that other mystic date: the Russian First of May.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

WHAT was really remarkable about Florence Nightingale was that she combined the best qualities of a nurse with organising ability. It is extremely rare to find these together. In the average hospital the matron is by no means the best nurse in the establishment. But Florence Nightingale was not only an admirable nurse and possessed a mastery of her subject as the result of ten years' of study, but had to reorganise the Army nursing service. She took the matter out of the hands of the War Office, which had mismanaged everything.

Hearts of cold-blooded animals will beat for a comparatively long time after death or removal from the body (if kept cool and moist, because of powerful internal collections of nerves, known as ganglia, whose automatic impulses cause the regular contractions of the muscles. Similar ganglia exist in man and other warm blooded animals, but their action is less prolonged. A turtle's heart after removal, has been known to beat thirty-six or even forty eight hours; twelve or fourteen hours is a common record.

One of the most picturesque remains of the glories of New France, whose history and legends date back to the age of Frontenac and La Salle, is the old stone fort at Chambly, in the Province of Quebec. The recent tablet on the ruins with its motto, "Courage and Loyalty" in French, bears this inscription: "In the reign of Louis XIV of France and Navarre, the Marquise de Vandreuil being Governor of New France, this fort was erected in 1711, burned in 1776, restored by Guy Carleton in 1777, abandoned in 1847. It was repaired in 1882." The various restorations have been made skilfully to harmonise with the weather-beaten portions which resisted the fire more than a century ago.

Schiller's eldest son, Karl von Schiller, was a broad and genial spirit, as will appear, but he inherited little of his father's intellectual quality. He became a head gamekeeper in Wurtemberg, and as he himself confessed, loved to linger where there was a good glass at hand. He was wont to tell with great glee of how he once visited his son at school on the occasion of a public examination, to which the parents of the boys were invited. Just as I entered the room, the master was hearing the boys' Latin. Seeing me, he felt obliged to pay some attention to my son Fritz. He asked the lad several words, all of which he knew, and this gave the master great pleasure. Then he asked him the meaning of silva, but the lad looked forlornly about him and remained silent. Come, Schiller, you surely know what silva is—your father is so often there, continued the teacher. Up jumps my boy like lightning with fire in his eyes and joy on his face. Yes, yes! Inn! Inn! Silva, an inn! The teacher and visitors kept back a smile, but I laughed heartily. I shall remember it as long as I live.

The American branch of the Bonapartes shows no sign of decay. They are descended from Jerome, King of Westphalia, Napoleon's youngest brother, and Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a Baltimore merchant, whom Jerome married, when he was only nineteen during a visit to Baltimore while serving in the French navy. This marriage, through Napoleon's influence, was declared null and void in France. The Emperor also tried to persuade Pope Pius VII. to declare it invalid ecclesiastically but without success. Jerome, ignoring completely his American wife and her son, who had been born at Camberwell in 1805, married, under Imperial pressure, the Princess Catharine of Wurtemberg, whose family were Protestant and naturally indifferent to the Papal recognition of the former marriage. For this act of obedience to his brother he was rewarded with a Royal crown. Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, the younger of Jerome's grandsons, is at the present time a prominent citizen of Baltimore. His name appears in "Who's Who in America."

After more than half a century of an unbroken record in the Diplomatic service, Sir Francis Plunkett has just entered upon a well-earned retirement. He leaves behind him at Vienna where he has represented England for the past four and a-half years a host of friends, and the description, which the correspondent of the "Times" gives of the leave-taking shows the esteem in which Sir Francis is held by the Emperor and all with whom he has been brought into close relationship. Presents of all kinds have been showered upon the retiring Ambassador, and the Emperor Francis Joseph has expressed his intention to sit for a special portrait to be offered to Sir Francis and Lady Plunkett as a souvenir of their residence in Vienna. In a well considered tribute which the correspondent pays to the merits of the veteran diplomatist, his capacity for hard work is rightly emphasised. As we are told he belonged neither to the old nor to the new school of Diplomacy, but rather to the good school of sound public servants who regard a responsible position neither as a sinecure nor as an opportunity for self-advertisement and who are not content to take as their standard of activity the least that can reasonably be expected of them.

A most appropriate memorial to Lord Byron has just been established in Venice. The poet was, of course a remarkable swimmer, his most famous feat being the swimming of the Hellespont in emulation of Leander. When Lord Byron was in Venice in 1818, he challenged two of his friends, Mr. Alexander Scott and Count Mengaldo (a Venetian), to a swimming competition from the Lido to Santa Chiara. Byron won easily, leaving his friends far behind, and arrived in four hours and twenty minutes. In remembrance of this event the Francesco Quirini Society of Nautical Sports (which takes its name from the officer who died during the expedition of the Duke of the Abruzzi to the North Pole) has established an international competition, to be held every other year beginning this season during the International Art Exhibition. It is called Lord Byron's Competition and the course will be the same as that accomplished by Lord Byron, which is eight miles long and very interesting, as it crosses first the lagoons from the Lido to the Giardini, then the basin of St. Mark's ending with the Canalazzo in all its length. To the winner will be presented a cup offered by Lady Layard, who lives in Venice. The cup will pass from winner to winner as the champions change.

One would very much like to get at the real explanation of the House of Commons "ghost." Neither Sir Gilbert Parker nor Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson are given to "seeing things," yet the one was so sure that he had seen Sir Carne Rash in the House, and the other felt so strong and so inexplicable a desire to speak with him, that they both made the most particular inquiries for him, though they must have known that it was almost impossible for him to be present. As a matter of fact, Sir Carne was ill at the time and it is quite certain that he was not anywhere near St. Stephen's. A peculiarity of the story is that it is exceptionally difficult to explain it by any theory of mistaken identity. Sir Carne Rasch has a particularly distinct individuality, and there is no one in the House of Commons for whom anybody with the slightest acquaintance with its members could possibly mistake him. He himself inclines to attribute the weird occurrence to some sort of visual telepathy arising from the great anxiety of which he was conscious at the time to be present in his place in Parliament. It is certainly one of the most remarkable cases on record, and we commend it to the attention of the Psychical Research Society.

In the current number of "Sandow's Magazine" the Marquess of Granby propounds the following question: To which section of those who pursue one or other of the representative sports of Great Britain—hunting, shooting, and fishing—is it given to be influenced most by the surroundings with which nature environs them, while they follow their favourite amusement? The Marquess, oddly enough forgets to answer his own question—except inversely. He does not tell us which is most influenced, but in the following sentence he leaves us no room for doubt as to which is influenced least: I suspect that among all the classes of sportsmen, the hunting man takes least interest in nature's signs—except as regards those which tend to show a forthcoming frost or thaw; and that with, but rare exceptions for hunting men only the charms of the chase exist; Dame Nature's are too staid and prosaic for them.

German papers claim that about one million sterling of German capital is invested in real state in Venezuela, and that the bulk of the foreign trade of the Republic is transacted by Germans of whom about 2,000 reside in the country. Forty large German firms are engaged in trade there. In Caracas they have their own schools clubs, and societies and a newspaper published in German. The further claim is made that the Germans have built the railways, and that the manufacturing establishments in the Republic have been organised and are carried on by Germans.

An ingenious method of testing railway locomotives has just been adopted (writes a correspondent). It often happens that on a trial trip some slight defect will cause the engine to break down, with the result that the line is blocked and traffic stopped, frequently for hours. By the new device the engine can be tested without leaving the shed. The testing plant is fitted with revolving tires, in which the running wheels revolve. Thus the "tread" of the permanent way is counterfeited. When the wheels of the engine are set in motion in the ordinary way these tires revolve with the wheels. It is thus possible to run the engine at full speed on the spot where it has been fitted up, all parts tested and defects thus disclosed remedied.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(The "Bombay Government Gazette," June 1.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following substantive pro tem promotions with effect from the 16th April 1904 vice Mr Ladhabhai Harji on deputation—Mr Vithalrai Himatram to be first grade Deputy Asst Political Agent Mr Kalianrai Damodarrai to be third grade Deputy Asst Political Agent Mr Dayashankar Balvantrai Munshi to be fourth grade Deputy Asst Political Agent and Mr Chimanlal Girdharlal Mehta to be fifth grade Deputy Asst Political Agent.

The privilege leave for three months combined with one month's leave to England granted to Lieut B C Fellows Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident Aden by Govt Notification No 2602 dated the 25th April 1905 is hereby cancelled

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Col A R J Scallon C B C I E D S O to act as Political Resident Aden during the absence on leave of Major-Genl H M Mason or pending further orders

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Mrs Gulbai wife of Khan Saheb Dorabji Dadabhoy Boottee to be a non official visitor of the Yeravda Central Prison

The services of Cap W C S Prince Cantonment Magte's Dept are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Major G W Field to act as Cantonment Magte Poona and Kirkee vice Major E St A Wake proceeding on leave

Major Field is also appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the first class in the Poona Dist and is invested with additional powers specified

Major Field will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee and the villages of Wanowdi and Ghorpuri

Major Field is further appointed under sec 22 of the Code to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay

H E in Council is also pleased under sec 8 (2) of the Reformatory Schools Act 1897 to specially empower Major Field to exercise the powers contemplated in sec 8 (1) of the Act

The Govr in Council is pleased to specially appoint Azam S V Karnik Mahalkari Petha Uran and Magtes of the second class in the Dist of Kolaba to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magte of Police

Mr Chhotalal Dayashankar Raval Head Karkun Taluka Dhandhuka in the dist of Ahmedabad is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that dist

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F E Hardcastle to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments—Mr Rustom Pestonji Jehangir Asst to the Collr of Abkari Bombay to be substantive pro tem third Asst Collr of Customs Bombay vice Khan Bahadur Fazlullah Lutfulla Faridi deceased and Mr H Ballantine to be substantive pro tem Asst to the Collr of Abkari Bombay vice Mr Rustom Pestonji Jehangir

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L W Seymour M R C S (England) L R C P (London) L S A (London) to act as Colonization Officer on the Jamrao Canal in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Mr G E Chatfield, I C S or pending further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr M H Sowerby M R C V S to as Asst Principal Bombay Veterinary College vice Mr K Hewlett M R C V S.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Poona Vol Rifle Corps—Capt Denis Michael Toomy is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 6th May.

Mr G F Keatinge I C S Under Secy to Govt Revenue, Financial and Separate Depts is granted with effect from the date of relief such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to two years and six months.

The services of Lieut-Col J McCloghry, F R C S I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, APPOINTMENTS &C.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint with effect from the date of Mr. Jamietram Gowrishankar Shastri B A proceeding on leave and until the date of his return to duty Mr Morarji Naranji Adhyaru B A to act as Deputy Educational Inspector Kaira.

BY HIS MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M High Court of Judicature at Bombay are pleased to issue to Mr Vasudev Moreshwar Vishampayan LLB a Sanad authorising him practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Khandesh Dist as may be assigned to him by the District Judge.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m, yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade...	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	10	12	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	11	7	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	3	4	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	11	10	36
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	2	1	9
G Mahim and Worli..........	8	9	19
Water Division..........	0	1	1
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	21
Total	45	52	149
Total plague deaths to date...	291,987	246,068	
Same date last year	13	10	69

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
4	5

THE "Breeches" Bible, bequeathed to the King by the late Mr. Benjamin Irving, of Birthwaite Hall, Windyrmere, will be an addition to the not many existing memorials of Henry Frederick, James the First's Prince of Wales, who, but that the world came to an end for him at eighteen, might have left as many relics, perhaps, as has his brother, Charles I. He had the greater abilities of the two, and he was quite as headstrong. De la Boderie, the French Ambassador, who saw him as a boy of twelve, was greatly struck by his precocity. He was a wonderful lad of his hands; a keen sportsman, and a golfer. He was so popular that his father was heard to grumble: "Does he want to bury me alive?" And, indeed, he died not without suspicion of poison, though Dr. Norman Moore has since demonstrated that he died of typhoid.

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

LONDON, MAY 13.

THE duplicity of the young and rising modern member of Parliament is, at the St. James's Theatre, carried even to the length of actual individuality. The interests of Wark are watched over at Westminster by a couple of Johns, who are so alike that Mrs. John Chilcote doesn't know the difference between her husband and John Loder. The case reminds one of the delightfully absurd lines of Henry S. Leigh:

> "In form and feature, face and limb,
> I grew so like my brother
> That folks got taking me for him,
> And each for one another."

A prelude to a series of social disasters, which culminated in the awful tragedy described in the final verse:

> "And so for many years the same
> Absurd mistakes went on;
> And when I died the neighbours came
> And buried brother John!"

When John Chilcote, M.P., the morphia victim of Mrs. Thurston's story dies of too much of the habit, the neighbours do not come and bury John Loder. On the contrary, we are given to understand, as the curtain falls, in more than one sense, upon John Chilcote, M.P., that the neighbours come and assist, first at the ceremony of his (Loder's) resurrection, and subsequently at the ceremony of his marriage—with Chilcote's widow! This surprising termination to Mrs. Thurston's story sets one wondering, if there really is a woman in the world who, on the death of her husband, would be ready to marry another man, who is the late-lamented's double in every outward respect!

In adapting his clever wife's novel to the requirements of stage presentation, Mr. E. Temple Thurston has been faced by the usual difficulties of such a task. In a book the improbabilities may be led up to with argument so convincing that the reader may find himself regarding them as normal things. But on the stage the improbabilities are differently introduced. They must of necessity be put forward with as little explanation as possible, and this precaution against wearying the audience with a description of the cause of an occurrence is too often fatal to the proper understanding of its effect. Perhaps (though I have not had the pleasure of reading it) Mrs. Thurston's book contains a chapter devoted almost entirely to a cunning explanation of the circumstances, in themselves plausible, under which Mrs. Chilcote comes to look upon her husband and John Loder as one and the same man. But in the play we are given only the brief and unadorned happening, and that is rather a shock.

Mr. George Alexander's friends, if they were mildy angry with the actor for leaving the St. James's for so long, will recognise the very fullest penance in the work he is now doing there. He has returned to the stage with a vengeance, for the playing of John Loder and John Chilcote keeps him on it for the most part of each of the seven scenes. As the real Chilcote, the morphia maniac, Mr. Alexander is very strong and he wakes up the play considerably with his sensational and pathetic confession to his wife that the triumphs in Parliament of which the world is talking are not his own, but Loder's, and that Loder has been acting as his official self from the beginning of his (as supposed) successful political career. In the part of John Loder, Mr. Alexander is himself as we have known him in the many modern romantic plays he has produced at the St. James's, so that it seems quite in keeping with the traditions of the theatre that Loder should love and be loved by the heroine, Mrs. Chilcote (who is presented to us in the beautiful personality of Miss Miriam Clements), and that at the final curtain-fall there is the suggestion that the lovers' cloud is going to have a silver lining. The new play benefits very greatly by the presence in it, as a Society woman with the crystal-gazing mania of Miss Marion Terry; and in a long list of characters of the smart set type distinctive work is done by Mr. Akerman May, Mr. E. Vivian Reynolds, Miss Bella Pateman, and (not forgetting!) Mr W. J. Thorold who is Mr. George Alexander's double on the two occasions in the play, where it is necessary that Loder and Chilcote should be seen together. Mr. Thorold gets over his little bit most creditably.

It is delightful to know that Mr. Lewis Waller has succeeded so well at the Imperial Theatre with his Romeo. It is delightful because the actor so thoroughly deserves success. A member of a most completely untheatrical family, Mr. Waller made his start on the stage with no influence to help him, but his own. He is a self-made actor entirely—as entirely as is Sir Henry Irving. He inherits the gift of acting from no one; there was never a footlight in the family! And, though, when child he never even went to a pantomime, or as a boy was attracted to the theatre, he was quite positive, when verging upon young manhood, that the profession of the stage was his industrial destination. At eighteen he was sent into the City to make the acquaintance of Commerce, a very old friend of the family from which he sprang; but the determination to become an actor had then fairly taken grip of him, and, although he worked at the counting-house ledger as well as he was able, and was not wantonly slack at his duties, his heart was always on the stage, and he was never really happy during the five years, he served in the City unless he was rehearsing with his numerous amateur friends for the production of a "classic" at St. George's Hall. Mr. Waller was a member of several amateur theatrical companies, and the St. George's Hall may be said to have been the cradle of his dramatic career.

Mr. Lewis Waller's first appearance on any stage (professional) was not made, when he was so very young—speaking comparatively. Most of our best-known actors and actresses appear to have been put on between the ages of six and nine. The Imperial Romeo was between twenty-three and twenty-four at the time he succeeded in getting the late John Billington (then stage-managing for Mr. Toole) to give him his first chance on the professional stage. Hearing there was a vacancy in the company at Toole's, a few weeks before the famous Johnny Toole was producing Uncle Dick's Darling there, young Waller straightway applied for the privilege of filling it, and was not denied. It is supposed to be lucky to make your first appearance, while there is royalty in the house and when Mr. Lewis Waller, in the character of the Honourable Claude Lorimer, made his debut there was a Prince in the Royal box, who to-day is the King of England. Remaining for some little time with Mr. Toole, Mr. Waller afterwards went on tour in Hugh Conway's Called Back, an engagement followed by much valuable experience in Shakespeare with Mme Modjeska and in melodrama with that fine actor of the old school, Mr. Henry Neville, whose polished work is to-day one of the most refreshing features of the productions at His Majesty's Theatre.

Returning to London, Mr. Lewis Waller went in strongly for matinee work. It was a time, when managers were continually producing new plays by new authors for one afternoon only, and among those who were in the habit of attending these performances it was a common thing to bet anything you like that Lewis waller would play the principal part in it, and that after he had smoked endless cigarettes in faultless evening-dress, he would, in the last act, die of heart failure, brought on by excitement, which, in the first act, the stereotyped stage doctor, with the whitened temples, said he was by no means to have. The actor made his first London success as Roy Carlton in Jack-in-the-Box; but the piece had a very short run, and he was soon discovered playing in old comedy at the Opera Comique with poor Kate Vaughan. For a long time it was Mr. Waller's misfortune to appear in plays that lasted about half as long as their rehearsals, and among these was a wondrous melodramatic production at the Shaftesbury Theatre—a play which to-day might gain some considerable pit-and-gallery patronage, since the villain of the story was a Russian prince, and the hero (Lewis Waller) a young man of the people in love with a girl, who was marked out at the first as the former's victim, and whose death in Siberia was avenged in the usual explosive fashion.

To his subsequent association with the plays of Ibsen, in which he took principal parts, Mr. Waller fankly owes much. He is not Ibsen mad placing him in the front of Shakespeare as some whole souled enthusiasts have done, but he is quite certain that a course of Ibsen is very benificial to the actor. He admires the dramatist's mastery of stage craft, and wonders at his mental grip on the complexities of human nature. And he is eternally grateful to Ibsen for having taken him out of the ordinary groove and given him fresh points of view from which to study and consider the art of acting. But it was Shakespeare, of course, he was ever keen to "star" in, and he has reached the height of his ambition at the Imperial. His earliest experience of "lead" in Shakespeare was as Orlando to Mme. Modjeska's Rosalind; but it will be remembered that he was not "talked about" as a Shakespearian actor until he appeared at His Majesty's as Brutus in Mr. Beerbohm Tree's splendid production of "Julius Cæsar." Since then, the name of Lewis Waller has been right to the front, and the City goes to him who once went to the City.

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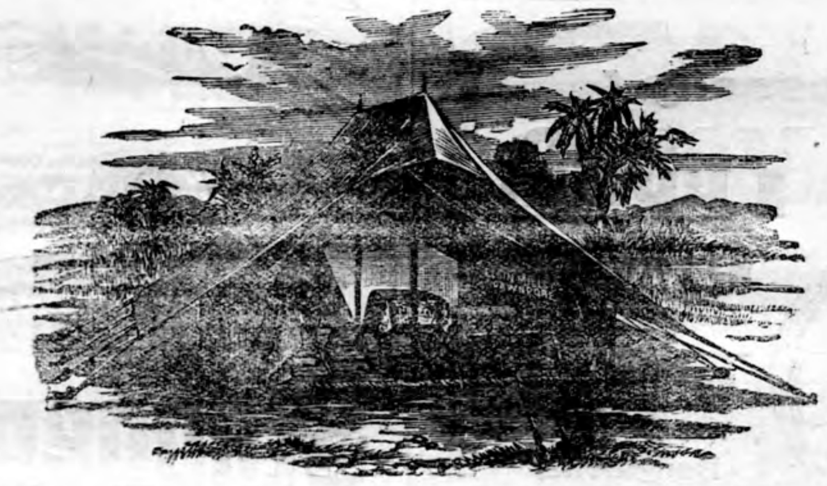

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